

Palestinians flee S. Lebanon camp

SIDON (R) — Thousands of Palestinians fearing further Israeli attacks fled from 'Ain Al Hilweh refugee camp in South Lebanon on Sunday to seek shelter in an around the port of Sidon. Witnesses said at least a fifth of the camp's estimated 80,000 inhabitants had left the shantytown to take refuge with friends and relatives or in empty buildings. Most of those leaving were women and children. At least 42 people have been killed in three Israeli air attacks this month on Palestinian camps near Sidon. The latest raid, on Friday, killed 12 people and injured 50, mostly women and children hit when a missile struck the entrance to a bomb shelter at 'Ain Al Hilweh. "We are running away from the warplanes which have destroyed most of the neighbourhood where we lived," said Zahra Al Khatib, 38, who fled from the camp with her nine children. "We no longer have anywhere to hide."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Times Foundation
جورдан تايمز يومي اردني مستقل عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية - (الرأي)

Volume 12 Number 3471

AMMAN, MONDAY MAY 11, 1987, RAMADAN 14, 1407

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

King sends good wishes to Husak

By Jordan Times Staff Reporters

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Sunday sent a cable of good wishes to Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak congratulating him on the occasion of the anniversary of his country's liberation. The King wished President Husak continuing good health and the Czechoslovak people further progress and prosperity.

Bomb explodes in Kfar Saba

TEL AVIV (AP) — A small bomb exploded near an outdoor garbage can in the city of Kfar Saba on Sunday, but there were no reports of injuries or damages, police said. The explosion occurred at about 9:30 a.m. and police temporarily closed off the area. Several dozen people were detained for questioning, but later released. Kfar Saba, the city of 35,000, is located about three kilometres west of Qalqilya in the West Bank. Qalqilya was under curfew over the weekend after a violent week in which assailants hurled five firebombs at Israeli vehicles. No one was injured in the attacks.

Iraq to take census

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraq will carry out a national census next October, Planning Minister Samal Majid Faraj told the Iraqi News Agency (INA) on Sunday. The last census, carried out in October, 1977, put the population at 12,000,497. The last official estimate, made public in October, 1982, was 14,110,425 and President Saddam Hussein has said the total now exceeds 15 million.

SLA man wounded by booby trap

TEL AVIV (AP) — A pro-Israeli Lebanese militiaman was seriously wounded Sunday when he set off a booby trap while on patrol in southern Lebanon, the Israeli army said Sunday. The militiaman, a member of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army (SLA), was taken to a hospital in Israel, said an army official. The official said the explosion occurred in the central region of Israel's self-declared "security zone."

Arafat in Riyadh

BAHRAN (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Saudi Arabia on Sunday for talks with King Fahd expected to focus on efforts to mend Arab fences and convene an Arab summit. The Saudi Press Agency (SPA) said Mr. Arafat, who is on a tour of Arab states, arrived in Riyadh from Sanaa where he discussed resolutions reached by the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting in Algeria last month.

Kidnap victim freed in Philippines

MANILA (R) — Kidnappers released on Sunday one of the two Swiss Red Cross workers they have held in the southern Philippines since Tuesday, the military and the Red Cross said. Army commander Colonel Raul Aquino said Alex Braunwalder, 30, was released unharmed but Jacky Sudan, 35, was still being held by his captors in Bantig Town, Lanao del Sur Province. No ransom was paid, he added.

INSIDE

- McFarlane 'to tell Congress Reagan knew of contra funds diversion,' page 2
- Crown Prince visits Armed Forces schools, page 3
- The right to know, by Waleed Sa'di, page 4
- Modern research and technology applied to acupuncture, page 5
- Graf wins Italian Open, page 6
- Emirates faces test in Europe, page 7
- IRA vows to avenge death of 8 members, page 8

Voter registration process picks up momentum after 8 days of sluggish pace

AMMAN — Judging from voter registration for parliamentary elections over the past eight days, a hitherto perfunctory public interest began to show signs of life at registration centres in the Amman area on Sunday and is expected to increase before closing on May 17. A limited survey conducted by the Jordan Times and interviews with observers indicate that candidates have so far been the actual driving force behind the now accelerating turnout in the Amman area, where over one third of the Kingdom's popular lives.

Vote registration committee members and citizens interviewed on Sunday said that there was a prevailing uncertainty among people of the possibility of holding

ing parliamentary elections. Other factors cited for the hitherto slow momentum were the "non-viability" of candidates, the lack of proper media campaigns and the short duration of registration hours.

There is also some frustration and apathy on the part of citizens due to their disappointment with the performance of parliament over the past four years.

"Candidates are more enthusiastic than voters," said Yussef Samara, a member of the vote registration committee at the Prince Hassan Secondary School for Boys in Wadiat. "Without candidates, people wouldn't know about the elections," he added. "About 99 per cent of the names registered are brought in by people working for candidates or by the candidates themselves. There is no other motive."

Most of the registration was

evidently carried out by people who show up with a bunch of civil registration cards (*daftars al-a'alech*) which they obtained from other people with the apparent purpose of influencing their voting during the polling.

Zaha Eddine Obeidat, chairman of the registration committee at the Prince Hassan Secondary School for Boys, said that the turnout for registration in the 1984 by-elections was significantly higher than now. He attributed that to "the fact that in 1984 people already knew who was running in the elections." He believes that people tend to expect change "to come overnight."

Many citizens said they felt there was a need for parliamentary elections. One citizen said he believed "it is high time we had new deputies. The majority in parliament today are outdated and incompetent. We need a new

(Continued on page 3)



The turnout at various voter registration centres was only a trickle when centres opened last week but the number is steadily growing (Petra photo)

Gemayel sends envoys to Damascus for talks on government crisis

MEA resumes Beirut flights after 98-day stoppage

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel ordered two envoys to Damascus on Sunday in a bid to heal his rift with Syria and resolve a crisis prompted by the resignation of Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Official sources named the envoys as Foreign Minister Elie Salam and army intelligence chief Simon Qassis and said they would have talks with Syrian officials.

They said Mr. Gemayel wanted to revive links with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and seek Syrian views on Mr. Karami's announcement six days ago that he had decided to quit.

Mr. Gemayel's peace move threatened to bring down the administration, already weakened by civil war slaughter.

Mr. Gemayel, who has yet to decide whether to accept Mr. Karami's resignation, launched a campaign to mend fences with his political opponents on Saturday when he met former President Suleiman Franjeh, a pro-Syrian Christian.

The car bomb exploded about two kilometres from the place where the two men were meeting in the Franjeh family stronghold of Zghorta in north Lebanon.

Mr. Gemayel and Mr. Franjeh have been estranged since Mr. Franjeh accused supporters of Mr. Gemayel's late brother Bashir of killing his son Tony, Tony's wife and daughter in 1978.

The spate of overnight bomb attacks on Beirut brought the number of explosions to more than 80 since a 7,500-strong Syrian force deployed in west Beirut on Feb. 22.

Nine of the explosions were in the western sector, but one hit the empty car of Economy, Trade and Oil Minister Victor Kassis across the "green line" divide in the eastern sector.

MEA plane lands

At Beirut airport, meanwhile, a plane from Lebanon's national Middle East Airlines (MEA) landed at 0900 GMT after a

98-day stoppage. The MEA Boeing 727 arrived from Larnaca in Cyprus. Airline officials said it was a test run without passengers and regular services would start on Monday.

Resumption of MEA flights follows agreement by insurers last Friday to restore coverage of the airline's passengers.

The national carrier suspended operations on Feb. 1 when insurance companies withdrew passenger cover after artillery shells struck the airport and the main rights "Lebanese Forces" militia warned MEA not to use the runways.

Some Christian leaders want an alternative airport set up at Halat, to the north of the capital. They say Christians using Beirut airport run the risk of being kidnapped when they drive through mostly Muslim areas to reach it.

Some Muslim leaders oppose the idea, saying a new airport in the Christian enclave would be a major step towards partition of the country along sectarian lines.

In the Beirut airport terminal, MEA staff were preparing for the arrival and departure of passengers on Monday.

Outside, Syrian troops were seen guarding the road into Beirut. They searched cars approaching the airport.

The airport has shut down on 13 occasions in 12 years of civil war. The longest single closure lasted 154 days in 1984.

During the stoppage, Lebanese going abroad either had to use ferries between the Christian port of Jounieh and Larnaca or drive east to Syria on mountain roads.

Council reviews economic measures

AMMAN (Petra) — The Economic Consultative Council held a meeting Sunday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Rifai during which its members discussed earlier resolutions and recommendations.

The council devoted most of its time to discussing the role of Jordanian banks in development. Participants said that the banks should play a more significant role in serving the objectives of the country's national development plans.

The council endorsed a number of measures to be taken to achieve its goals. The measures will be submitted to the Cabinet for final decisions.

The agency said that the council has set up a number of sub-committees to study legislation pertaining to the banking system in the country, and to the Amman Financial Market, in order to update the laws and regulations.

Some Christian leaders want an alternative airport set up at Halat, to the north of the capital. They say Christians using Beirut airport run the risk of being kidnapped when they drive through mostly Muslim areas to reach it.

Some Muslim leaders oppose the idea, saying a new airport in the Christian enclave would be a major step towards partition of the country along sectarian lines.

In the Beirut airport terminal, MEA staff were preparing for the arrival and departure of passengers on Monday.

Outside, Syrian troops were seen guarding the road into Beirut. They searched cars approaching the airport.

The airport has shut down on 13 occasions in 12 years of civil war. The longest single closure lasted 154 days in 1984.

During the stoppage, Lebanese going abroad either had to use ferries between the Christian port of Jounieh and Larnaca or drive east to Syria on mountain roads.

Murphy arrives in Baghdad praising Iraq and urges Iran to opt for peace

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of state Richard Murphy on Sunday pledged renewed American efforts to bring the Iran-Iraq war to an end and urged Tehran to respond to peace calls.

Speaking on arrival in Baghdad from the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Mr. Murphy praised Iraqis for their courage in the six-and-a-half-year-old war and said: "The time is long past for that courage to be rewarded with peace."

Mr. Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for Near East and South Asian affairs, told reporters: "My government is energetically working in the international community to try to bring about negotiations, and we will not relent in that effort."

"We call on Iran's leaders to join Iraq, which has often expressed willingness to enter into negotiations, in an earnest commitment to the pursuit of peace."

Before leaving the UAE, he told the Emirates News Agency (WAM) that the United States sought a quick end to the war through negotiations "without a

winner or loser."

Mr. Murphy, visiting Iraq for the third time since the war began in September 1980, is touring Gulf states to assure Arab leaders of continued American support.

His trip has provoked adverse comment in some quarters on Washington's policies. Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nahyan, the UAE president, told him the United States should "revamp its policy in the Middle East to keep its friends" and bore prime responsibility for superpower efforts to end the war.

In Duhal, the daily Al Bayan said U.S. policy was antagonistic to Arab causes, adding: "American missiles and planes are killing our women and children and old people in South Lebanon, destroying their villages and camps and forcing them from their homes."

It said U.S. policy was fundamentally antagonistic to Arab causes and used Israel as a tool to keep the Arabs militarily and economically weak.

Sheikh Zayed, who is also chairman of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council, also urged

the Soviet Union to work to end the Iran-Iraq war, WAM reported.

Ending the gulf war "will serve the security and interests of both superpowers before serving the security and interests of the Gulf states," he was quoted as saying.

WAM said Mr. Murphy delivered a message from President Ronald Reagan to Sheikh Zayed on the dangers posed by the war.

The message also dealt with developments in Arab-American relations and efforts to settle the Palestinian problem, the agency said.

"The onus is on the United States," Sheikh Zayed told Mr. Murphy when they discussed these topics, WAM said.

Shortly before the encounter, Sheikh Zayed conferred with Ali Mohammad Besharat, the visiting Iranian acting foreign minister, who was quoted as warning that superpower intervention will "fan the flames" in the Gulf (See page 2).

WAM said Sheikh Zayed told Mr. Murphy that an opportunity

(Continued on page 3)

Tindemans presses Israel to accept peace conference

Peres forecasts early elections

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, on the eve of a crucial debate that could bring down the government, on Sunday forecast an early general election over his proposal for a Middle East peace conference.

In an interview with Reuters managing director Glen Renfrew, Mr. Peres said: "We are not going to the polls because somebody showed us a chance to win. We are going to the polls because we think it's a major issue and the people have to decide."

Asked if he believed early elections were now inevitable, Mr. Peres said: "Yes, right now it seems like there is no way to bridge over the differences."

He said he would present to the policy-making inner cabinet on Monday a proposal for a non-binding international conference leading rapidly to direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs, and ask for a vote.

"I don't intend to press it in a matter of a day or two days or a week, but I think it's time to decide," he said.

The aides dismissed Mr. Shamir's proposal for direct talks as unrealistic.

"There is no serious alternative (to an international conference)," said Yossi Beilin, director-general of Mr. Peres' office.

Yosef Ben-Aharon, director-general of Mr. Shamir's office, told Israel army radio before leaving that he would urge U.S. officials "to make a joint Israeli-American effort to conduct direct negotiations between Israel and the Arabs."

Mr. Ben-Aharon is the second Shamir aide to visit Washington in two weeks.

Minister without portfolio

loyal to Mr. Shamir.

A Muslim rebel warned Sunday there will be "no peaceful election" in the southern Philippines.

The 150,000-strong army has been on "red alert" since Saturday and closely watching almost 700 cities and towns considered as potential flash points.

The military also parked mobile cranes and big trucks across all gates to its camps in Manila as a precaution against renegade army elements still

motivated.

She has specifically urged voters to give her a 24-0 victory in the senate.

Besides Mrs. Aquino's Lakas ng Bayan (People Power) party, two major opposition groups are contesting the polls — the Grand Alliance for Democracy, led by

Claverius reports 'progress'

CAIRO (Agencies) — A U.S. State Department official met Sunday with Foreign Minister Esmael Abdul Meguid and said there was "significant progress" in efforts towards reaching a peaceful settlement in the Middle East problems. Wat Claverius, senior adviser on Middle East peace to Richard Murphy, an assistant secretary of state, met with Mr. Abdul Meguid for 80 minutes and later told reporters: "We think things are moving... there is some significant progress in that direction and we hope for more." He declined to elaborate, saying only that discussions had included the international peace conference. Mr. Abdul Meguid said he and Mr. Claverius discussed the peace conference as the framework for negotiations in which all parties concerned would take part in peaceful efforts to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. The U.S. envoy's previously unannounced visit came as the partners in Israel's divided coalition cabinet — the Labour Party under Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and the Likud bloc led by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir — prepared for meetings on Monday on their rift over the international conference (See story below).

FOR AMMAN RESIDENTS

Read the **JORDAN TIMES** with your morning coffee... daily... at home... (Starting 1/6

McFarlane to tell Congress Reagan ordered contra support, paper says

NEW YORK (R) — Former U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane intends to tell Congress President Reagan ordered the national security staff to arrange support for the Nicaraguan rebels, the New York Times reported Sunday.

The newspaper, quoting "officials and associates of Mr. McFarlane" whom it did not name, said Mr. McFarlane will assert in his testimony before a congressional investigating committee beginning Monday that Mr. Reagan did not specify how to arrange to support the rebels, known as contras.

The newspaper also said Mr. McFarlane will testify that neither he nor Mr. Reagan ordered the National Security Council (NSC) to break the law.

The newspaper said Mr. McFarlane's testimony is expected to lend support to the growing belief among investigators that the president was far more aware of the contra support programme than he has admitted.

Mr. McFarlane resigned as head of the National Security Council in December 1985.

In response to questions from Congress in October 1985, Mr. McFarlane told the House of Representatives' Intelligence

Committee that "there is no official or unofficial relationship with any member of the NSC regarding fund-raising for the Nicaraguan Democratic Opposition."

The newspaper said Mr. McFarlane "is expected to apologize" for the statement, which was later shown to be false.

As the architect of U.S. moves to create a new relationship with Iran and free American hostages in Lebanon, the secret policy that prodded President Reagan into his deepest crisis, Mr. McFarlane had much to say.

He is expected to spend at least two days, before the 26 members of the Senate and House of Representatives on the select committee investigating the scandal, the second public witness after retired Air Force Major General Richard Secord, who testified all last week.

As the scandal rocked the United States, sending Mr. Reagan's popularity plummeting, the taciturn former Marine tried to kill the idea absurd and Mr.

Shultz snapped: "Perverse." However, Mr. McFarlane and key aide Oliver North prevailed with the president. The scheme went ahead, rapidly degenerating into a programme to swap arms for U.S. hostages in Lebanon, according to a presidential investigatory commission.

Although he quit abruptly as Mr. Reagan's national security adviser on Dec. 4, 1985, Mr. McFarlane continued to play a key role in the clandestine operation, acting as a White House envoy in dealings with Iran, Israel and shadowy international arms dealers, according to official accounts.

In May 1986, Mr. McFarlane travelled to Iran with Col. North and other U.S. officials aboard a plane carrying war supplies for Iran — as well as a cake shaped like a key, a Bible signed by Mr. Reagan and some revolvers as gifts — in hopes of winning freedom for the six hostages.

The Iranians kept the arms and gifts and ate the cake. The hostages remained incarcerated.

As Mr. Reagan's national security adviser from October 1983, the stony-faced McFarlane enjoyed a brief but dazzling burst of power.

NATO concerned over U.S.-Turkey row

ANKARA (R) — NATO-member states are concerned that a growing row between Turkey and the United States, coming on top of Ankara's traditional disputes with Greece, will cause weakness on the Western alliance's south-eastern flank.

Diplomats from NATO countries — which include Greece, Turkey and the United States — say the inter-alliance wrangling weakens the political and military effectiveness of the grouping in the strategically important east Mediterranean.

Turkey is one of only two NATO states to share a common frontier with the Soviet Union — Norway is the other — while Turkey and Greece are contiguous to Bulgaria, a close Moscow ally in the Warsaw Pact military alliance.

Turkey also controls the straits linking the powerful Soviet Black Sea fleet with the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

One alliance diplomat said the internal disputes "divert countries from their NATO obligations and weaken NATO's posture."

The looming dispute with Washington concerns aid and perceived anti-Turkish sentiment in the U.S. Congress, while Ankara and Athens came close to military confrontation in March over rival claims to oil exploration rights in the Aegean Sea.

The diplomat said the conflicts between Greece and Turkey, which are linked to the dispute between Ankara and Washington, are wearing down NATO's military effectiveness in the region.

A visit to the United States by

"It gets harder each year to cobble together solutions on things like exercises and infrastructure projects," he said.

As a result of the Aegean dispute, NATO has had to site its command headquarters for the Mediterranean in Italy.

Greece does not participate in alliance exercises in the Aegean because NATO will not endorse Athens' argument that it has a right to arm certain islands which Turkey says must be demilitarised by treaty.

NATO's top soldier, West German General Wolfgang Altenburg, expressed concern about the Turkish-Greek row at a seminar in Ankara last month.

"It is not just a bilateral problem but a problem for NATO at one of our most vulnerable points," said the general, chairman of NATO's Military Committee, comprising chiefs of staff of countries participating in joint military planning.

Gen. Altenburg gave three reasons why Turkey was important for the alliance:

Its position on the flank, Gen. Altenburg quoted Karl Von Clausewitz, the 19th century Prussian war strategist, who said: "If you lose your flanks, you lose your centre."

Its guardianship of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, the straits through which Soviet ships must pass to reach warm waters of the Mediterranean from the Black Sea.

A stable Turkey is in the interests of the world as a whole. "No one knows how the situation in the Middle East could go ... Who else could bridge our societies to those of Islam?" Gen. Altenburg said.

Ankara and Athens have started talks to solve the Aegean row, with the aim of agreeing a delineation of the continental shelf. But this is just one of several divisive issues and normalisation of ties seems far off.

Vanuatu warns Canberra over anti-Libya statements

CANBERRA (R) — Vanuatu has threatened to suspend military contacts with Australia because Canberra's criticisms of its links with Libya, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Sunday.

The matter was raised at an informal meeting between Vanuatu officials and Australian High Commissioner Greg Urwin in the Vanuatu capital of Port Vila on Friday, he said.

Australia has expressed concern over the Libyan connection, but the spokesman said Vanuatu's sharp reaction was the result of Australian media reports "containing a great deal of speculation."

Australia and Vanuatu have no formal military ties but Australian naval ships regularly call at Vanuatu and an Australian warship is due to call at Port Vila later this month.

Vanuatu expressed anger over a hastily arranged meeting earlier this month between Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden and New Zealand Foreign Minister David Lange to discuss the Vanuatu-Libya links.

Vanuatu Prime Minister Walter Lini also has warned that any attempt by Australia to raise the Libya question at the 15-nation South Pacific Forum meeting later this month would lead to the collapse of the regional grouping.

Vanuatu established diplomatic relations with Libya and the Soviet Union last year.

of the Muslims of Iran and other countries against America, and the United States will be faced with what IRNA described as "irreparable defeats."

It did not elaborate.

The U.S. administration has embarked on what IRNA termed as "new provocations by adopting more hostile stances" to prevent the downfall of the Iraqi government and repair damage caused to American foreign policy by former U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane's visit to Tehran.

Mr. McFarlane secretly visited Washington last Thursday with a delegation from the 21-member Arab League, warned Iran to accept U.N. Security Council resolutions calling for a ceasefire and a troop withdrawal or face "appropriate enforcement measures."

Washington has been making a concerted effort to persuade the Arab World that covert U.S. arms sales to Iran was a shift in U.S. policy that has been reversed.

The Iranian verbal attack coincided with a tour by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy of Arab Gulf countries and Iraq.

Mr. Murphy said in Oman Saturday Washington does not seek to tighten tension in the Gulf, deployed the Iran-Iraq conflict and said it "has gone on far too long."

Iran and Iraq have been at war since September 1980. Iraq has been calling for a peaceful settlement. Iran has rejected the peace overtures and insist the war would continue until the fall of the Iraqi government.

The Iranian news agency, monitored in Nicosia, described Mr. Shultz's statement as "hostile."

The United States should cease support for Iraq instead of threatening a show-down with Iran in the Gulf, the spokesman said.

The spokesman warned any hostile attitude toward Iran will generate further anger and hatred.

He and accompanying delegation later left for Kenya, said IRNA.

The United States has violated its own embargo of weapon shipments to Iran when it initiated the secret arms sales.

The deal angered Arab supporters of Iraq who fear a victory by Iran in the Gulf war could destabilise the area.

Iran's Acting Foreign Minister Ali Mohammad Besharati, who met with UAE President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan at Abu Dhabi Saturday night, also said regional countries are able to maintain security in the Gulf and there was no need for superpower presence in the region.

In the UAE ahead of Mr. Murphy, Mr. Besharati warned Kuwait against its support for Iraq and said Iran was eager to expand relations with Gulf countries.

IRNA said Mr. Besharati threatened all ships carrying oil and goods on behalf of enemy Iraq, which could strengthen Baghdad's war capability, would be considered by Iran as Iraqi ships. "We will continue this policy," he stressed.

He and accompanying delegation later left for Kenya, said IRNA.

The Syrians have said they will try to free the captives. But they have found it difficult to make much progress.

Eager to counter Western allegations that they sponsor terrorism, the Syrians have slowly encircled the South Beirut stronghold of the Shi'ite fundamentalists of Hezbollah, or Party of God.

They also have deployed troops on the northern outskirts of Sidon, 40 Kilometres south of Beirut, the farthest south they have moved since Israel's 1982 invasion of Lebanon. Two Brigades and an Irishman are believed to be held in Sidon's Palestinian refugee camps by the Libyan-backed faction led by guerrilla leader Abu Nidal.

Another American captive is Frank Herbert Reed, director of the Lebanese International School.

There was no word from kidnappers of other foreigners held in Lebanon in April.

The other March communiques and videos were released by the Revolutionary Justice Organisation, a Shi'ite faction holding Frenchman Jean-Louis Normand and two Americans, Joseph Cicippio and Edward Tracy.

The group threatened three times to kill Normand, a lighting engineer with France's Antenne 2 television station, before announcing an indefinite postponement.

Lebanese police believe the rebels resulted from a Syrian ultimatum, delivered through influential Shi'ite clerics.

Another Shi'ite faction, Islamic Jihad, or holy war, held Andrew Sutherland and two Americans, Marcel Carton and Jean-Paul Kauffmann.

It claims to have killed William Buckley, an American, and Michel Seurat, a Frenchman.

Another American captive is Frank Herbert Reed, director of the Lebanese International School.

There was no word from kidnappers of other foreigners held in Lebanon in April.

The group threatened three times to kill Normand, a lighting engineer with France's Antenne 2 television station, before announcing an indefinite postponement.

Lebanese police believe the rebels resulted from a Syrian ultimatum, delivered through influential Shi'ite clerics.

Another Shi'ite faction, Islamic Jihad, or holy war, held Andrew Sutherland and two Americans, Marcel Carton and Jean-Paul Kauffmann.

It claims to have killed William Buckley, an American, and Michel Seurat, a Frenchman.

Another American captive is Frank Herbert Reed, director of the Lebanese International School.

There was no word from kidnappers of other foreigners held in Lebanon in April.

The other March communiques and videos were released by the Revolutionary Justice Organisation, a Shi'ite faction holding Frenchman Jean-Louis Normand and two Americans, Joseph Cicippio and Edward Tracy.

The group threatened three times to kill Normand, a lighting engineer with France's Antenne 2 television station, before announcing an indefinite postponement.

Lebanese police believe the rebels resulted from a Syrian ultimatum, delivered through influential Shi'ite clerics.

Another Shi'ite faction, Islamic Jihad, or holy war, held Andrew Sutherland and two Americans, Marcel Carton and Jean-Paul Kauffmann.

It claims to have killed William Buckley, an American, and Michel Seurat, a Frenchman.

Another American captive is Frank Herbert Reed, director of the Lebanese International School.

There was no word from kidnappers of other foreigners held in Lebanon in April.

The other March communiques and videos were released by the Revolutionary Justice Organisation, a Shi'ite faction holding Frenchman Jean-Louis Normand and two Americans, Joseph Cicippio and Edward Tracy.

The group threatened three times to kill Normand, a lighting engineer with France's Antenne 2 television station, before announcing an indefinite postponement.

Lebanese police believe the rebels resulted from a Syrian ultimatum, delivered through influential Shi'ite clerics.

Another Shi'ite faction, Islamic Jihad, or holy war, held Andrew Sutherland and two Americans, Marcel Carton and Jean-Paul Kauffmann.

It claims to have killed William Buckley, an American, and Michel Seurat, a Frenchman.

Another American captive is Frank Herbert Reed, director of the Lebanese International School.

There was no word from kidnappers of other foreigners held in Lebanon in April.

The other March communiques and videos were released by the Revolutionary Justice Organisation, a Shi'ite faction holding Frenchman Jean-Louis Normand and two Americans, Joseph Cicippio and Edward Tracy.

The group threatened three times to kill Normand, a lighting engineer with France's Antenne 2 television station, before announcing an indefinite postponement.

Lebanese police believe the rebels resulted from a Syrian ultimatum, delivered through influential Shi'ite clerics.

Another Shi'ite faction, Islamic Jihad, or holy war, held Andrew Sutherland and two Americans, Marcel Carton and Jean-Paul Kauffmann.

It claims to have killed William Buckley, an American, and Michel Seurat, a Frenchman.

Another American captive is Frank Herbert Reed, director of the Lebanese International School.

There was no word from kidnappers of other foreigners held in Lebanon in April.

The other March communiques and videos were released by the Revolutionary Justice Organisation, a Shi'ite faction holding Frenchman Jean-Louis Normand and two Americans, Joseph Cicippio and Edward Tracy.

The group threatened three times to kill Normand, a lighting engineer with France's Antenne 2 television station, before announcing an indefinite postponement.

Lebanese police believe the rebels resulted from a Syrian ultimatum, delivered through influential Shi'ite clerics.

Another Shi'ite faction, Islamic Jihad, or holy war, held Andrew Sutherland and two Americans, Marcel Carton and Jean-Paul Kauffmann.

It claims to have killed William Buckley, an American, and Michel Seurat, a Frenchman.

Another American captive is Frank Herbert Reed, director of the Lebanese International School.

There was no word from kidnappers of other foreigners held in Lebanon in April.

The other March communiques and videos were released by the Revolutionary Justice Organisation, a Shi'ite faction holding Frenchman Jean-Louis Normand and two Americans, Joseph Cicippio and Edward Tracy.

The group threatened three times to kill Normand, a lighting engineer with France's Antenne 2 television station, before announcing an indefinite postponement.

Lebanese police believe the rebels resulted from a Syrian ultimatum, delivered through influential Shi'ite clerics.

Another Shi'ite faction, Islamic Jihad, or holy war, held Andrew Sutherland and two Americans, Marcel Carton and Jean-Paul Kauffmann.

It claims to have killed William Buckley, an American, and Michel Seurat, a Frenchman.

Another American captive is Frank Herbert Reed, director of the Lebanese International School.

There was no word from kidnappers of other foreigners held in Lebanon in April.

The other March communiques and videos were released by the Revolutionary Justice Organisation, a Shi'ite faction holding Frenchman Jean-Louis Normand and two Americans, Joseph Cicippio and Edward Tracy.

The group threatened three times to kill Normand, a lighting engineer with France's Antenne 2 television station, before announcing an indefinite postponement.

Lebanese police believe the rebels resulted from a Syrian ultimatum, delivered through influential Shi'ite clerics.

Another Shi'ite faction, Islamic Jihad, or holy war, held Andrew Sutherland and two Americans, Marcel Carton and Jean-Paul Kauffmann.

It claims to have killed William Buckley, an American, and Michel Seurat, a Frenchman.

Another American captive is Frank Herbert Reed, director of the Lebanese International School.

There was no word from kidnappers of other foreigners held in Lebanon in April.

The other March communiques and videos were released by the Revolutionary Justice Organisation, a Shi'ite faction holding Frenchman Jean-Louis Normand and two Americans, Joseph Cicippio and Edward Tracy.

The group threatened three times to kill Normand, a lighting engineer with France's Antenne 2 television station, before announcing an indefinite postponement.

</

NEWS IN BRIEF

Fayez meets Syrian ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament and President of the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) Akef Al Fayez Sunday received Syrian Ambassador in Amman Majid Abu Saleh. They discussed existing bilateral relations, as well as cooperation between Jordanian and Syrian parliaments to support the APU role for the interest of Arab causes.

Dahiyat plans for Arab Revolt seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Youth Dr. Eid Dahiyat Sunday discussed with the director general of the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives (DLDNA), Dr. Ahmad Sharabs, arrangements for an exhibition of documents, photos and books, and for a seminar on the Great Arab Revolt. The exhibition and the seminar will be held on the occasion of the Great Arab Revolt's anniversary, and army day anniversary, which fall on June 10.

Registration picks up momentum

(Continued from page 1)

sending their registration cards with others." At a Jahl Jofeh centre, a man who refused to be identified said he collected 120 family registration cards from people living in the area, and registered them at the centre. He refused to say whom he was working for.

Several registration committee members and citizens said the media campaign promoting vote registration "came a bit late." Many citizens appeared not to know about the impending elections.

Friday mosque sermons were cited by many as a good motivation for vote registration, according to Mr. Obeidat. He said mosque preachers played an important role as they "urged people to register as part of their responsibility towards God."

Many registration committees contended that the registration volume increased on and after Friday. Other committees said press campaigns and television contributed to the trend. Press campaigns included editorials, columns and other reports urging citizens to register.

Registration committees differed on whether there was a need to extend the period for registration which ends on May 17. Some believed that an extension could be useful but others said such a move would not make much difference. They contended that extending the daily registration hours could be more useful.

"How could government employees who end their work at 2 p.m. register their names when registration ends at 2 p.m.?" Abdul Jalil Awaddeh, a committee chairman, said. He believes that extending the registration time would allow many working people to register.

Many committee members said they were not complying with the time restriction. "We can't close down while people are still coming," one committee member said. He indicated that many registration centres over the past three days remained open well after 2 p.m.

Turnout at Palestinian refugee camps, which, under the new election law, are given their own constituency, was significantly higher than in other areas in Amman.

A higher population concentration in refugee camps and more clustered communities as well as the politicised environment contributed to the bigger turnout in Amman's two main refugee camps: the Al Hussein and Al Wahdat refugee camps.

In Al Wahdat has over 85,000 inhabitants of whom one third are eligible to vote. In Al Hussein camp, nearly 15,000 can vote. Until noon Sunday, nearly 8,000 people had already registered in three out of four registration centres. In Al Hussein camp, over

Murphy urges Iran to opt for peace

(Continued from page 1)

exists for pushing through a Palestinian settlement and its loss would "jeopardise world peace and security."

The U.S. envoy's first stop in his current trip was in Oman. He told reporters in Muscat Saturday that Washington "will do what it can" to bring about a speedy end to the Gulf war.

Mr. Murphy also said Washington does not seek to provoke Iran by helping Kuwait to register its tankers in the United States, a move that would entitle Kuwaiti ships to U.S. naval protection against Iranian attacks.

"America has to respond and revise its policy in the Middle East to be able to keep its friends (in the area)," Sheikh Zayed said.

Mr. Murphy is on a tour of GCC members and Iraq to reassure them of continued American support for security of navigation in the Gulf in the face of escalating Iranian threats and despite the so-called Iran-Iraq scandal, according to Arab and Western diplomatic sources.

The GCC groups the UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman.

Haj Hassan praises effort of national aid fund

AMMAN (J.T.) — The board of directors of the National Aid Fund (NAF) Sunday set up a committee to study regulations for collecting contributions to the fund; the committee is to be chaired by Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, director general of the Noor Al Hussein Foundation.

The board, meeting under the chairmanship of Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan, also endorsed requests to give financial assistance to needy families and reviewed matters related to the NAF's activities.

Addressing the meeting, the minister underlined the need for involving various Jordanian social and economic organisations in the NAF's activities. He said that the NAF aims to improve the condition of less fortunate members of Jordanian society.

The NAF's resources come from contributions from public and private institutions, from individuals, local companies and businesses and from benefactors abroad, the minister said. Therefore, he added, the NAF committee should advocate a drive to increase contributions for the needy people.

— Samir Rifai Girls' School in Hail Rujoom: 320 (100 registered on Sunday).

— The Prince Hassan Preparatory School, downtown: 1,244 (90 on Sunday).

— The Saladdin Secondary School in Ashrafieh: 1,085 (160 on Sunday).

— The Hasbani Shabani Secondary School in Hashimi: 1,893 (200 on Sunday).

— Al Hussein Club in Al Hussein refugee camp: 3,100 (1,000 on Sunday).

— Akka preparatory school in Jabal Hussein: 1,200.

— Amman camp school (3) in Wihdat: 2,317 (400 on Sunday).

— Amman camp elementary school (4) in Wihdat: 4,200 (700 on Sunday).

— Amman camp school (5) in Wihdat: 1,571.

— Al Amin (University of Jordan area): 778.

Women's turnout was almost equal to that of men at registration centres.

The Amman area would be represented by seven deputies in the Lower House according to the new election law: five Muslims; one Christian and one Caucasian.

The Civil Registration Department was criticised by most registration committees and citizens for inaccuracy of dates, addresses and names as well as the bad handwriting which is illegible.

They said many people were not updating their civil registration cards and thereby caused confusion when registration is done. Because of not updating these cards, the same citizen could end up being registered twice; once with his parents' registration card and once in his own when he or she is married.

Addresses of people were sometimes not mentioned in the cards which makes it impossible for the registrar to know to which constituency the citizen legally belonged. "I think the Civil Registration Department itself should know where everybody lives," one citizen said. "It is their job to know and citizen should not be blamed." He said that because of errors by the department, registration on many occasions is taking a long time, limiting the number of registered people and complicating the process. "Sometimes such problems as bad handwriting and lack of addresses take hours to settle," he said.

In remarks published in the Omani Observer newspaper, Mr. Murphy said the United States regards bilateral negotiations rather than an international peace conference as the key to solving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"We were never very enthusiastic about the international conference," Mr. Murphy was quoted as saying by the English-language newspaper.

"We have said we are ready to explore it as a possible way to get face-to-face bilateral negotiations. We are ready to examine how that can be done. But the heart of the solution lies in these bilateral negotiations," he said.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Mr. Murphy was met at Baghdad airport by Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Nouri Ismail Alwaisi and other senior Iraqi officials.

Mr. Murphy, who last visited Bagdad in December 1985, was expected to meet President Saddam Hussein, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan and Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz.

He is the most senior Washington official to visit the Gulf states and Iraq since reports of U.S. arms sales to Iran first surfaced last year.

In remarks published in the Omani Observer newspaper, Mr. Murphy said the United States regards bilateral negotiations rather than an international peace conference as the key to solving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"We were never very enthusiastic about the international conference," Mr. Murphy was quoted as saying by the English-language newspaper.

"We have said we are ready to explore it as a possible way to get face-to-face bilateral negotiations. We are ready to examine how that can be done. But the heart of the solution lies in these bilateral negotiations," he said.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Mr. Murphy was met at Bagdad airport by Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Nouri Ismail Alwaisi and other senior Iraqi officials.

Mr. Murphy, who last visited Bagdad in December 1985, was expected to meet President Saddam Hussein, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan and Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz.

He is the most senior Washington official to visit the Gulf states and Iraq since reports of U.S. arms sales to Iran first surfaced last year.

In remarks published in the Omani Observer newspaper, Mr. Murphy said the United States regards bilateral negotiations rather than an international peace conference as the key to solving the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"We were never very enthusiastic about the international conference," Mr. Murphy was quoted as saying by the English-language newspaper.

"We have said we are ready to explore it as a possible way to get face-to-face bilateral negotiations. We are ready to examine how that can be done. But the heart of the solution lies in these bilateral negotiations," he said.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA) said Mr. Murphy was met at Bagdad airport by Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs Nouri Ismail Alwaisi and other senior Iraqi officials.

Mr. Murphy, who last visited Bagdad in December 1985, was expected to meet President Saddam Hussein, First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan and Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz.

He is the most senior Washington official to visit the Gulf states and Iraq since reports of U.S. arms sales to Iran first surfaced last year.



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan during a tour of Armed Forces' schools with Education Minister Touqan Hindawi (to the Crown Prince's left) on Sunday.

Prince Hassan tours army schools

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday paid an inspection visit to a number of Armed Forces' schools.

At the beginning of the visit, during which Minister of Education Touqan Hindawi was present, Prince Hassan discussed

Roster at military wing of Mu'ta University doubled

KARAK (J.T.) — The number of students attending the military wing of Mu'ta University has more than doubled in the past academic year, from 416 last year to 878 this year. University President Ali Mahafza said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, on Sunday.

On solar houses, Dr. Ta'ani said that this project is a pilot pan-Arab project. To implement this project, an agreement has been concluded between the RSS and the Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, under which the RSS studied heating by using solar energy, and the Kuwait institute studied cooling by using solar energy.

Speaking on the objectives of the solar house project, Dr. Ta'ani said it aimed at studying the potential of solar energy and evaluating its efficiency.

Another important project, said Dr. Ta'ani, is the development of solar water heaters for industrial uses. The project is being carried out in cooperation with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). It aims to study the possibility of using solar collectors to provide the major part of energy needed to heat water for industrial uses. To implement this project, the Jordanian Dairy Products Company in Russifa has been selected as a model and therefore has been equipped with a water heating system, comprising solar collectors with an overall area of 128 square metres and a thermal accumulator.

This system has been able to heat the water to 80 degrees centigrade in summer and 50 degrees in winter. A similar system has recently been installed in one of the hotels in Aqaba and is expected to do well.

Dr. Ali Anani, director of the Renewable Energy Department at the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, said that the ministry has recently completed a comprehensive study on the possibility of generating electric power from wind energy in Ras Mumif area in Ajloun district in the north.

This area, he added, has been identified as the most suitable area in Jordan for implementing the wind energy project after a thorough survey of the Kingdom's various regions.

These visits throughout Jordan also served to provide information on solar and wind energy which both designers and researchers can use.

The study has outlined certain areas for research and study, including the use of solar collectors in thermal applications, wind energy for pumping water from wells, and solar cells for generating electricity for people living in remote areas. As a result of the study, Jordanian and international institutions have begun research and development projects in these areas.

On the practical applications, Dr. Ta'ani said many projects have been implemented using this technology, including solar heaters and solar houses.

The solar heaters project aims to standardise technical specifications for solar collectors and define the best designs for water heating equipment for both household and industrial use. Results of this project will open new scopes for cooperation in this field between Jordan and the developing world.

"Had we had one solar heater for each house, we could have saved about 140,000 kilowatt-hours each year which could have saved some JD one million," Dr. Anani pointed out.

In Japan, there are over two million solar heaters, while in the U.S., there are less than 30,000 solar heaters.

In Jordan a ministry study has revealed that there are some 86,000 solar heaters; that makes one solar heater for every four houses, according to Dr. Anani.

"One of the several large houses excavated within the town walls, probably a rich merchant's home or perhaps part of the governor's complex.

Vatican pledges support for Jerusalem hospital

GENEVA (Petra) — The Vatican is ready to contribute to the construction of an Arab hospital in the occupied city of Jerusalem, and is also willing to assist the work of health centres in the occupied Arab territory, according to the Vatican representative at the World Health Assembly (WHA) meeting here.

The Vatican representative was quoted by the Jordan News Agency Petra at a meeting with Minister of Health Dr. Zaid Hamzeh and the Kuwaiti Health Minister Dr. Abdul Rahman Awadi.

The three are attending the WHA meeting under the auspices of the World Health Organisation (WHO). One of the topics being discussed is the health situation in the occupied Arab territory.

The Vatican is willing to help

implement this humanitarian scheme in Israeli-held territory which continues to suffer from shortages in medical services, the envoy was quoted as saying.

The delegates of Jordan, Syria and Palestine submitted a draft resolution to the WHA's 40th meeting demanding that Israel allow a WHO health team visit the occupied Arab lands and investigate the health conditions of the Arab population, which the draft resolution describes as deteriorating.

Israel last year refused to allow the WHO team to enter the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip to investigate. The resolution calls on the WHO to take steps to halt the rapidly deteriorating health conditions of the Arab population.

Arab group, World Bank to hold agriculture panels

AMMAN (Petra) — The Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development (AOAD) will hold two symposia in Amman June 13 and 24 on marketing of food products, and the export of fruit and vegetables, respectively.

The two symposia, which will be organised in cooperation with the World Bank, will discuss working papers that deal with

food security for countries of the region, the expected increase in food supplies, and the markets for imports and exports of food products, according to Dr. Abd

Hamid Al Kayed, director of the AOAD regional office in Amman.

He said that the working papers will address the process of storing strategic commodities, particularly cereals, and the experiences of particular countries in this respect, and in marketing food supplies.

Specialists from Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Egypt, Somalia, Sudan, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, North Yemen, South Yemen, Turkey and Cyprus will take part in the two symposia.

The administration of Mu'ta University looks forward to implementing its five-year plan, which envisages transforming the university into a centre that attracts non-Jordanian students, building another civil wing, and improving the number and standard of the staff, Dr. Mahafza added.

Last year, he said, the university set up its telecommunications tower and built warehousing for the military sciences faculty. Work is continuing on the construction of new annexes at the cost of JD 2,217 million and multi-purpose playgrounds at the cost of JD 76,277, he explained.

The meeting is examining the ILO's programmes and activities, social services for labourers, vocational training, and national legislation and international agreements related to the treatment of labourers.

Dr. Khasawneh said that Jordan has benefited from ILO's programmes and regulations concerning social security, vocational training and labour issues in the country. Jordan has also participated in the ILO's regional and international efforts and programmes which are designed to serve economic and social objectives, Dr. Khasawneh added.

The meeting is examining the ILO's programmes and activities, social services for labourers, vocational training, and national legislation and international agreements related to the treatment of labourers.

Summer schools to open July 4

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Education is to open five summer school clubs in Balqa region, in Amman, Salt and Fuheis. Students joining these centres will benefit from the sports, cultural and educational activities which will begin July 4 and will last four weeks. Students at these centres will be offered courses in music, computers, typing and hair dressing.

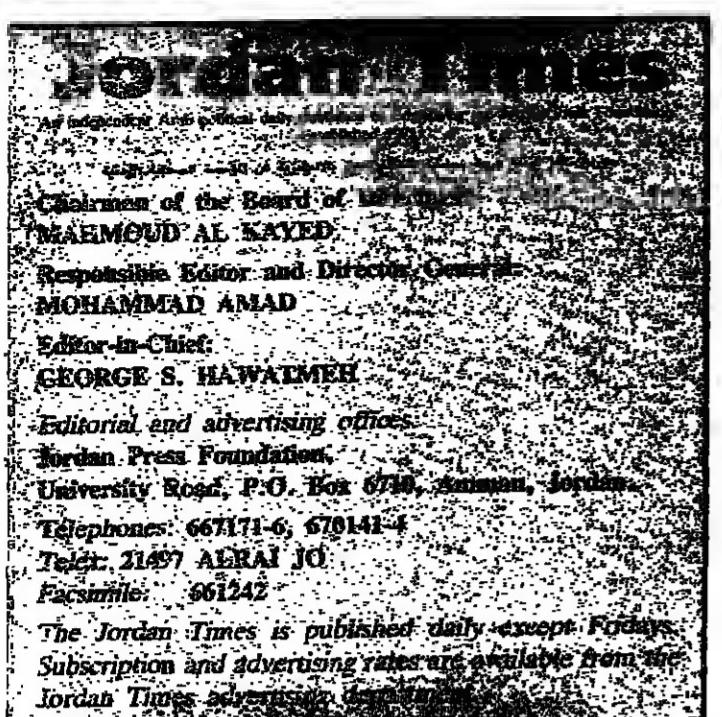
Excavation of ancient Aqaba to deliver slide lecture on 1987 dig



Two round towers flanking the main gateway of ancient Ayla, modern Aqaba.

The United States Agency for International Development, and with the assistance of Dr. Adnan Hadidi, Dr. Ghazi Bishsh and Mr. Suleiman Farajat of the Department of Antiquities, and Dr. Dureid Mahasneb of the Aqaba Region Authority.

The work this season has provided substantial new architectural remains that support last year's hypothesis that the site comprises a walled city measuring some 160 by 120 metres, with its



Israel cannot pass the buck

SEVERAL weeks of public squabbling between Israel's Labour and Likud blocs over the question of holding an international conference on the Middle East are expected to come to a head today when the issue is brought before the Israeli cabinet. The question of whether Israel should accept the principle of holding the conference could force the break up of the "national unity" government, or it could simply reduce the differences in opinion and thus keep the present coalition in place, depending on which way the debate between Shimon Peres and Yitzhak Shamir goes. What is important for us in either scenario is that the issue itself, despite its likely impact on the political situation in our region, remains an internal Israeli matter that must not be allowed to be used against us here in the Arab World.

It is okay for the squabbling heads of the Israeli government to argue and fight among themselves on any subject they choose. But when their squabbling is used mainly to mislead world public opinion and the Arab people in particular, then it becomes necessary for us to confront these suspicious attempts and to cut Israeli leaders to size.

Those misleading and false statements from the Jordanian position that both Peres and Shamir, and their aides, have been issuing, are nothing but a concerted campaign by the Israeli leaders to drive a wedge in Arab ranks and to fight their political battles over our heads. The reports leaked to or concocted by the Israeli press about Jordan agreeing with Israel on a project for separate peace, or about Amman and Cairo trying to bypass the Palestine Liberation Organisation in the search for a Middle East settlement, are also part of the same Israeli campaign directed at us.

Well, let me again stress to the Israeli government and the whole world that if Israel is truly interested in peace there is only one way to attain that goal. It lies in clearing all those stumbling blocks and wrong attitudes that extremist and myopic Israeli elements have been planting, and not through spreading lies and waging propaganda campaigns to weaken Arab ranks.

What is on the agenda for the Israeli cabinet meeting today is a simple proposal on whose acceptance or rejection depends the course of peace in the Middle East. If the present Israeli government cannot bring itself to accept the principle of holding an international conference, then it cannot possibly shift the blame on the Arabs for missing yet another opportunity to make progress towards a lasting settlement in the area. The Israelis will themselves have to take the blame.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Mending lost credibility

RICHARD Murphy's tour of the Gulf seems to indicate that the United States is striving to regain lost credibility in the region, especially after the Iran-Iraq affair which still is brewing in American politics. But it should be pointed out that regaining lost credibility cannot be achieved simply by holding talks with government officials but rather through meaningful action that can provide evidence clearly indicating that Washington has finally given up its double-dealing and its contradictions in words and deeds. America's credibility would not be restored in the Gulf region while remaining lost in developments regarding the Palestinian question. Washington cannot persuade anyone of its sincerity in dealing with the Gulf question while continuing to support the Israeli aggressors and maintaining a negative stand with regard to the process of achieving a just and durable Middle East peace. Therefore, we are doubtful about the outcome of the Murphy tour in the Gulf, coming at a time when the United States continues to adopt a hostile attitude towards the Arabs and in support of the Israeli aggressors. Most importantly those U.S. officials who have been involved in the Iran arms sales affair are still in power and still responsible for America's foreign policy decisions and therefore cannot convince their victims that they are to be trusted.

Al Dustour: Struggling for power not peace

THE main two Israeli political parties that form the present coalition government in Israel are at loggerheads over the question of holding an international Middle East peace conference. But these two are also in disagreement about a host of other internal and external issues which make them appear as if they are about to come to grips and an open fight. Perhaps, it is due to the many issues other than the question of the international conference that is causing so much disagreement and perhaps leading in the near future to the collapse of the present coalition that had lasted for almost three years. The Labour party is clearly driving towards holding an early parliamentary election with the hope of increasing its seats in parliament and so secure the upper hand in dealing with Israel's political, economic and social affairs. In support of this view, a recent public opinion poll held in Israel showed the Labour party with very good chances of winning a majority in any parliamentary election. Perhaps Labour wants to use the disagreement over the idea of an international conference only as a tool for ending this uneasy coalition with the Likud. Therefore, Peres's current campaign of displaying total disagreement with the Likud over the conference idea could be nothing but a ploy for helping his party to win back power in Israel and not directed towards the achievement of peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: Gulf war draws more attention

IRAN'S escalation of its war activity along the northern battlefield with Iraq seems to be closely connected with political moves at world level and the increasing international concern over the situation in the Gulf region. Iran aims at spreading its hegemony in the Gulf and seeks to abort any political moves designed to put an end to the Gulf war and bring peace to the region. This explains Iran's recent attack on a Soviet vessel and its new offensives in the war and threats to the Arab Gulf countries. The political moves to end the war are represented in U.S. envoy Richard Murphy's tour in the Gulf region, and assertions by President Reagan for a need to end the Gulf war. But it is regrettable that the United States cannot remove from the minds of people past ill-behaviour or delete facts about its involvement in fuelling this war through supplying arms to Iran. On the other hand, the United States cannot go on making plans for a settlement by continuing to take sides in the Gulf war or the Israel-Israeli conflict.

The right to know

By Dr. Waleed Sa'adi

IN the midst of the proliferation of the rights that contemporary man has become entitled to, the "right to know" certainly stands out as unique among the string of contemporary human rights. What attracted my attention to it is the ongoing debate in Canada about it and the new legislation that the federal government of Canada has enacted about it recently. In a nutshell, the proponents of the "right to know" view it as a necessary feature of a functioning democracy without which the people, individually and collectively, cannot share in the national decision making intelligently and wisely. The opponents of the right to know see in it a threat to orderly government where national secrets must remain forever well guarded in top secret confidential archives lest public disclosures aid and abet the "enemy."

In effect, the opponent school of thought regards the right to know as the epitome of those modern human rights which trespass on the collective right of the nation as a whole. Well, in the case of Canada, the issue was resolved in favour of the relaxation of existing legislations, which restricted public access to "how" and "why" major national decisions were taken. To the right to know, however, Canada has decided to attach and incorporate reasonable caveats in an effort to reconcile the need to know with the right to safeguard and protect state secrets. The burden to prove that extreme prejudice to national security would ensue if disclosures were made to the public on "how" and "why" grave decisions on issues of war and peace was left to rest on the governments shoulders. Otherwise, upon the elapse of reasonable time, all information on decision making and taking, must be disclosed to the public.

One cannot help but discern that in these times, there are two currents or schools of thought on the promotion and protection of human rights. As the West pushed for the advancement of civil and political rights of individuals, the Socialist bloc proposed the accentuation of other rights of man which they felt were direly neglected in the West. Foremost among the rights of man which the "East" wanted consolidated and promoted are the rights to life,

education, work and above all to peace. The Socialists argue that without life all other human rights would be rendered academic. Above all, with nuclear weapons threatening to annihilate life in all its forms, civil and political rights would become useless should the nuclear threat be allowed to materialise. They also talk of the right to eliminate all aspects and vestiges of discrimination between the sexes and view the right to work, hospitalisation, housing and education as the corner stones on which all other forms of human rights must rest. The Third World in general seems to be still in the midst of soul searching in this context, not sure or not willing to choose one set of rights or another. By and large, one can discern that in the Third World there is an apparent reluctance to accord categories of human rights high priority status. The consolidation of their respective statehood has not yet run its course and survival of the state is viewed as the number one priority issue facing them.

To go back to the theme of the "right to know" there is no doubt that this right is gaining both momentum and reputational credential. I would not be surprised if Western delegates at various international forums would soon push for its adoption as yet another human right to be added to the already long list of human rights which need to be incorporated in international instruments. It would be indeed very hard to oppose the articulation of such a right in the context of international treaties as on the face of it, it is an innocent right, the exercise of which will continue to be subjected to the whims or decrees of governmental officials. Governments of all shades and colours can easily pay lip adherence to such a right when formulated and codified in a flexible manner. They can always release doctored or abridged versions of the information made subject of the right to know. Even the most devoted proponents of the right will continue to use their discretion in such a way as to withhold the "heart of the matter" from the pursual of the public.

All nations or states must equally reckon at all times with the need to draw a balance between collective rights and individual rights. If one can succeed in portraying these some times conflicting rights in the form of two diagrams on a chart, there is always that

point of equilibrium which show on the chart when the two diagrams cross one another. Neither the tyranny of "collective rights" nor the abuse of "individual rights" must be allowed to reign supreme.

Having said all this, still the question remains: What relevancy is there in the right to know in the first place? If access to "state secrets" is to be provided for some twenty years after the event, what probable value is there in such disclosures for people generation away from the circumstances associated with the event or events leading to the disclosures.

To know in 1988 how and why decisions were made in 1968 could only be of relevancy and importance to historians, political scientists and journalists. After all, history books, the accurate among them of course, thrive on disclosures of state secrets. But for the public to have access to state secrets some thirty years hence would be of limited value and at best could be of educational importance.

One possible redeeming value of having access to state secrets some two or three decades hence could lie in the proposition that disclosures serve nevertheless as some sort of pressure on government officials to exercise their discretion with wisdom and enlightenment. Successive governments would act under the "fear" of futuristic exposures and would surely try harder to rule or govern with wisdom and justice lest their names and reputations become marred with disclosures about their major errors of judgment and perspective. Most governments are allergic to negative comments recorded in history books or periodicals and none would cherish the thought of going down in history as "bad" or "unwise" leaders. Perhaps it is in this context, that the right to know becomes most valuable tool to arrive at sound, intelligent and just mechanism which makes governments govern with honour and respect. Fortunately, the accountability factor has an international dimension as well.

LETTERS

Aggression on Liberty

To the Editor:

Open letter to the American Community in Jordan:

JUNE 8, 1967, dawned bright and sunny. Our electronics laden vessel, the USS Liberty, was cruising in international waters off the Gaza Strip under orders of the U.S. Navy; her flag held out stiffly in 12 knot wind. As an engineer, I was not on deck, but when several aircraft began buzzing us, I bounded to the main deck. My shipmates waved, laughed and joked. Among the planes was a paper cub, clearly marked with the Star of David. The planes flew so low and slowly we could see their pilots and camera turrets as they snapped our picture. Over our communications equipment, I was told, crew members could hear the aircraft identify our ship as the U.S. Liberty. These were our allies, our friends, the Israelis.

Other newspapers said Hart brought his troubles upon himself.

The Swedish liberal morning paper Dagens Nyheter illustrated its editor with a drawing of a man and a woman making love on a guillotine. It said that Hart had acted "headless", which in Sweden means foolish.

A psychologist might trace a political death wish in Hart's behaviour... It seems he took absurd risks when sailing to the Bermudas with Donna Rice, talking to her on the phone and seeing her alone in his house, the paper said.

In Paris, the independent Le Monde newspaper said the American press, propped by competition from the U.S. television networks, had gone too far.

"He provided a sharp knife," the newspaper said, "then impaled himself on it."

The Sueddeutsche Zeitung newspaper of Munich said Hart did all the work for his political opponents, who were seeking a way to stop the frontrunner.

The commander of the Sixth Fleet ordered planes launched from the USS Saratoga and USS America. The Saratoga launched. For some still unknown reason, the America did not. Within 10 minutes range from the Liberty the Saratoga's planes were called back. Their help could have saved 25 lives.

From 1982, with our first reunion, my shipmates and I have been trying to get out the truth and tell our story about the attack that took 34 American lives and wounded 171 others. All of us agree that the attack could not possibly have been a mistake. Reconnaissance aircraft coming within 200 feet of the ship, the message giving the ship's name, the two large U.S. Navy destroyers hailing in the breeze, the big letters on the bow, GTR-5, well known to friend and foe alike as U.S. Navy designation—all clearly identified United States. For years, our crew was puzzled and incredulous. Israeli authorities claimed our ship had been mistaken for an Egyptian freighter, the El Quseir, an old cavalry ship which had no resemblance to the U.S. Liberty. They apologised and later offered compensation to survivors and the families of the dead. In 1982, fifteen years after the attack and under threat of investigation by then-Senator Adlai Stevenson, they agreed to pay \$6 million for a ship worth in excess of \$50 million.

Very little information has reached the American public. Even Congress, impounded for decades by the survivors, has for political reasons refused to investigate. After the attack, when the crew was still together, we were officially warned not to talk to reporters or anyone.

The Navy still will not give us a list of crew members so we can mobilise to tell our story.

Nor has the American press covered itself with glory. I speak frequently to many groups and find people invariably shocked that they have been kept ignorant. The fact that the American public remains largely unaware of what happened 19 years ago proves that the press has failed.

The American public must believe us; their friends and neighbours who served them, when we tell them and produce irrefutable evidence that the attack on June 8, 1967, could not have been an error but was, in fact, an attempt to sink an American ship that might have alerted the world to an act of aggression. Americans should know the facts so they can judge for themselves. The American taxpayer should know because they helped buy the planes, the boats, the bombs, rockets, torpedoes and napalm that struck us. At one time the surviving crew hoped official Naval inquiries would elicit all the facts. Those inquiries, we're convinced, were part and parcel of the government's cover-up. Key crew witnesses were never called. The Israeli government's findings were never reviewed or published and is still withheld by the U.S. government for national security reasons. Evidence was concealed. The book, *Assault on the Liberty*, by former Lt. James M. Ernest, Jr., a crewmember, was published in 1979 and describes these events in detail.

As American sailors who were doing our duty, we are still shunned and discredited as trouble makers and radicals. The Voice of America recently labelled us as "Israel Bashers." No congressperson or senator will champion us. No newspaper will launch an investigation. I ask Americans, who do you believe your fellow Americans or a foreign power?

I ask for your help in contacting your congressmen and senators in your electoral district and your newspaper. Help the survivors to get this investigated so the truth can be known and the crew can finally have the dignity it deserves for doing its duty for our country.

John Greenaway

Rochester, New York

Note: For those who want to help, tax deductible contributions can be made to the USS Liberty Veterans Association, 3 Baltic Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10001 USA.

Hart withdrawal leaves Democrats without a frontrunner

By Michael Gelb
Reuter

WASHINGTON — Gary Hart's withdrawal from the 1988 presidential contest leaves the Democratic Party with its wildest and most wide-open race since 1976, political experts said today.

They said the absence of frontrunner Hart could lure even more hopefuls into an already crowded field.

"There is now no candidate with national stature... it's like 1976," private political analyst William Schneider said.

He said black activist Jesse Jackson matches Hart in name-recognition. But that many who know Jackson don't like him and he appears to have little chance of winning the nomination.

In 1976, Jimmy Carter, then a little-known former governor of Georgia, rose from virtual obscurity and won the presidency after beating a Democratic field in which his top challenger was Arizona representative Morris Udall, another unfamiliar name.

Apart from 1976, there has been no other nomination race in either party since the 1960s that lacked anyone capable of being called the frontrunner.

Hart had established himself as the clear early favourite with support of up to 50 per cent until news reports of his alleged liaison with actress-model Donna Rice surfaced days ago.

Democratic Party Chairman John White said today: "It's the worst of times for Hart and the best of times perhaps for a lot of other candidates."

Hart's demise improves the status of the seven other Democrats either already declared or considered certain to enter the contest, as it makes it easier for them to get news coverage.

But increased coverage is a double-edged sword — as Hart discovered — and can just easily



Gary Hart withdrawing candidacy at a press conference Friday

destroy a campaign as help it.

"What nobody is ever prepared for, be it 1984 vice presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro or Hart, is the level of scrutiny to which presidential candidates are exposed," says a top aide to one of the Democratic contenders.

"It is infinitely greater than for any other job one can think of," added the aide, who asked not to be identified.

The lack of a clear frontrunner for the rest to aim at may make it tougher for anyone else to break out of the pack.

"It's going to make it harder for someone else to emerge," says Democratic political consultant John Ashford.

"With Hart out no one can electrify their candidacy by knocking off the frontrunner," added Ashford, a veteran of Ohio senator John Glenn's unsuccessful 1984 White House bid.

The Hart departure was also the latest example of a peculiarity of the Democrats 1988 race — it has been distinguished by three dramatic withdrawals from the competition.

Hart's own status as comfortable frontrunner was in large part

Hart benefited from such a boost in 1984 when he scored an upset win over former Vice President Walter Mondale in the key New Hampshire primary and, for a time, became the man to beat.

The collapse of this year's Hart campaign was just the latest event in a topsy-turvy political season.

The Iran arms scandal has sapped the political strength of President Reagan and seriously hurt Vice President George Bush's hopes of succeeding Reagan as the Republican nominee without a bruising battle against challengers.

"The average Hart voter will move into the 'undecided' column," New Hampshire Democratic Party Chairman Joseph Grandmaison told Reuters.

He noted that New Hampshire's first-in-the-nation presidential primary is still nine months away.

"Hart's people will not feel a desperate need to pick a new candidate," he said.

Modern research, technology being applied to acupuncture

By Donna Anderson
The Associated Press

Acupuncture, even schizophrenia. Wu said.

"It can relieve some symptoms and improve general health," although it does not act as a cure in serious cases, he said.

Wu acknowledged that there can be a "placebo effect" of acupuncture in which the patient's confidence in the method influences its effectiveness, but "it is not the main factor. The main factor is the acupuncture."

Among the most startling achievements has been treatment of gallstones with acupuncture, he said. Data from many areas of China have indicated acupuncture is effective in 95 per cent of gallstone cases, he said.

It has some benefit in 70 per cent of cases involving emphysema-related heart disease and is highly beneficial in 95 per cent of dysentery cases, Wu said.

Patients receiving treatment at the institute clinic during a recent visit by Western reporters included sufferers from arthritis, a form of cerebral paralysis, lumbago, Bell's palsy and allergies.

Several said they turned to acupuncture when Western medicine failed and that their condition had gradually improved with repeated treatments.

A 9-year-old boy, Xun Li, has suffered since birth from a form of cerebral paralysis that interfered with his coordination, making him fall easily and unable to walk alone, said his mother, Bian Fengyun.

Since he began treatment last year, the child has gradually learned to walk unaided, she said.

Research is being done on the role of acupuncture in strengthening the immune system, Wu said, and Chinese researchers speculate that this could have eventual application in treating AIDS — Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

Use of acupuncture as a surgical anesthetic is still widespread in China, but "there are still problems with it that are not solved," Wu said.

Under Mao Tse-Tung, who believed strongly in traditional Chinese medicine, the number of acupuncturists grew.

"On the surface, it seemed that the application of acupuncture expanded, but that actually harmed the real purpose of acupuncture," Wu said.

The expansion resulted in exaggerated claims, oversimplification of treatment and unqualified people practicing it, he said.

"After the cultural revolution, we corrected our policy of acupuncture and research. We are more scientific and objective," Wu said.

China has some 100,000 acupuncturists, he said, with fewer than 10,000 of them involved in basic research.

Among the problems acupuncture helps the most are migraine headaches, various forms of paralysis, Bell's palsy, cerebral encephalitis, hypertension, some heart diseases, diseases of the digestive system, acute and chronic gastritis, hepatitis, gastric

Dutch family doctors end their patients' sufferings

By Martin Nesirky
Reuter

CAPELLE AAN DEN IJSSEL, Netherlands — In homes across

The Netherlands family doctors are carrying out euthanasia at the request of patients seeking a dignified final release from incurable or terminal illness.

Dr. Herbert Cohen, one such practitioner, says he has been involved in "up to a dozen" mercy killings in the past three or four years and has always informed the police beforehand.

He has never once been prosecuted.

"Before they die, they say the most marvelous things. Yes, I remember one old lady saying 'I think I'm the only one who is not nervous in this room,'" Cohen told Reuters in an interview at his modern practice in this small town near Rotterdam.

His files contain handwritten lists of patients to whom he has administered euthanasia, giving age, sex, illness, but no names. He also has a simple "thank you" card designed by one man before he died.

Article 293 of the Dutch criminal code states that anyone who "takes another's life at his or her explicit and serious request" faces up to 12 years in jail.

But doctors usually avoid prosecution by following guidelines established as precedent since a landmark court case in 1973 when a doctor was acquitted after performing euthanasia on her terminally-ill mother.

These dictate a person must unswervingly ask to die throughout a period of time. Other doctors must share a doctor's diagnosis and prognosis of the suffering as unbearable and irreversible. The doctor then performs eutha-

nasia if there is no other option.

The government is considering formalizing these rules.

The issue of euthanasia divides the nation, but a 1985 poll showed 67 per cent favoured it. Opponents talk of "barbarity."

"A man must not be allowed to take someone else's life," said Gerrit van den Berg, head of the Dutch Patients' Society.

No statistics exist, but Jeanne Tromp Meesters of the Dutch Society for Voluntary Euthanasia estimates there are 6,000 to 10,000 cases a year. This means an average of 20 a day at home and in hospitals.

"Doctors are not sure if and how they will be prosecuted, so they often prefer to hush it up. As patients are often very ill, it won't always arouse suspicion if they die," she said.

Ger van der Werf, a family doctor, told Reuters that he had surveyed 63 colleagues and found 51 had carried out euthanasia, and he estimates general practitioners perform about 5,000 mercy killings a year. His survey was published in a Dutch medical journal.

Many people are told they must leave hospital and go home if they want euthanasia, Tromp Meesters said.

Cohen said he had good links with the police. Their attitude and relatives' comments were consolation for task which has given him sleepless nights.

Cohen is a now-secular Jew who survived World War II in hiding near Amsterdam.

"I'm a law-abiding citizen, it's a heritage of the war ... You see hunger, illness, poverty, but the most important thing which scars you for life is the absence of

the pancreas, a terminal condition. Coben attended as the second doctor and visited the house several times.

"The other doctor and I re-bearred every move and even every phrase we would use. It sounds sick, but if you don't, nothing happens," he said. The doctors and patient agreed a date.

"It went off smoothly, with only his wife present in the bedroom. Barbiturates were administered intravenously to cause a coma in three to five seconds. The other drug was then injected, a curare drug which paralyses all muscles, including respiratory muscles," Cohen said.

Breathing stopped at once, the heart within 20 minutes.

"The person holding the patient's hand is not aware of any change. There is no twitching or anything like that. I wouldn't know what is more dignified," he said.

Nearly all his euthanasia patients have terminal cancer, but he has also dealt with other diseases.

Cohen said he had good links with the police. Their attitude and relatives' comments were consolation for task which has given him sleepless nights.

On the appointed day, a friend helped her put on make-up and choose what jewellery to wear.

When Cohen knew the hospital doctor was coming with the drugs, he asked if the woman really wanted to die then.

The woman cried as she confirmed her desire to end her suffering, so Cohen asked her if she was happy or sad.

"She said 'you stupid ass, I'm happy of course!'"

A phone to suit the poor man's pocket

An inexpensive mini-telephone in your breast pocket to use just about anywhere? Mary Wilkinson reports on U.K. plans for a low-cost, mobile communications network.

LONDON — Enter the poor man's mobile telephone. The U.K. government is about to publish technical specifications for portable, digital phones which will eventually be of use in the home, office and from public access points, similar to telephone boxes.

The devices are expected to be a fraction of the price of portable cellular telephones, and will provide a halfway house between domestic cordless telephones and cellular radio, being portable enough to carry anywhere but only able to receive calls when within range of their own fixed base stations.

The specifications, expected soon, appear relatively conservative, outlining a digital cordless telephone which will be smaller, lighter and far less susceptible to interference and eavesdropping than existing cordless phones. Mr. Jeffrey expects the cordless phones to do well in the so-far-untapped office market. With this market in mind, he says Shaye is talking to manufacturers of private telephone exchanges.

The company will subcontract production of the phones, probably to Timex, the watch people.

British Telecom will also subcontract manufacture of its supplies and is believed to be close to signing a deal with STC.

The DTI is pushing for the European telecommunications standards-making body, CEPT, to adopt the cordless phone's specifications.

The present European standard is for a 40-channel analogue cordless phone.

One of the front-runners for market entry is Shaye Communications. A spin-off company from Sinclair Research, it already holds patents on designs for this new type of phone.

The company was set up last year to continue the two years of development work put into the phone by Sir Clive Sinclair's company. The senior staff are all ex-Sinclair employees, and Sir Clive is a board member.

Bill Jeffrey, Shaye's managing director, says he expects the company to have a product on the market within 12 months of the specifications being published. Other companies expect to enter the market by late 1988 at the earliest.

The Shaye phone will be "top pocket" sized and, in its simplest form, cost less than £200 (\$320). This is only marginally more than the price of existing cordless phones, and one-tenth that of a portable cellular phone.

Mr. Jeffrey says Shaye sees potential in public access points but, in common with other companies, is not pinning its hopes on this market as the regulatory aspects are expected to take time to sort out. Several issues have to be decided, such as who would run the networks and how users would be billed for their calls.

Meanwhile, the phones should provide a vastly superior replacement for first-generation cordless phones. Demand from residential users is growing rapidly. By the middle of last year, there were 300,000 cordless phones in use in the U.K. and the number is expected to grow by 250,000 a year.

Higher rates of increase in the number of women employed were found in Uruguay (from 38 to 41 per cent), New Zealand (from 34 to 36 per cent), Luxembourg (from 32 to 34 per cent).

Examples of the rate of change in unemployment in both de-

ADVERTISEMENT 16/87

UNRWA wishes to update its register of approved local suppliers for the supply of all goods and commodities listed below. Local suppliers who are interested to provide the Agency's requirements are kindly requested to give complete information on the type and nature of their business as well as the types of goods which the supplier can deliver together with their full business postal address and telephone numbers.

Bank reference is required as well as a certificate from the Chamber of Commerce.

Applications should be addressed to:
Field Supply & Transport Officer, UNRWA/Jordan,
P.O. Box 484
Amman - Jordan.
and should reach the office before June, 9, 1987.

TYPE OF GOODS

- Teaching Aids Supplies and Reference Books
- Photographic Supplies
- Cleaning Supplies
- Office Stationery and Scholastic Supplies
- Printed Forms
- Recreational Supplies
- Handicraft Supplies
- Textiles and Clothing
- Timber and Construction Supplies
- Electrical Supplies
- Hardware Supplies
- Welding, Soldering and Brazing Supplies
- Plumbing Supplies
- Tools
- Sundry Supplies
- Medical Supplies, Antibiotics, Drugs and Surgical Supplies
- Dental Supplies
- Insecticides and Sprays
- Laboratory Supplies and Chemicals
- Ointments
- Water Treatment Chemicals
- Automotive Spare Parts and Accessories
- Lubricants
- Canned Beef and Sardines
- Tomato Paste
- Borghol
- Pulses
- Locally purchased Fresh Food
- Minor Office Equipment
- Furniture steel and wood and school desks
- Equipment

BATTLE TO FEED MORE PEOPLE

Although food production generally increased in the decade between the mid-1970s and the mid-1980s, some countries fell sharply behind. Factors for the differing performances include population increases, internal strife, weather and government attitudes towards the agricultural and industrial sectors.

Low-income countries	Index 1974-76	Group average 1982-84	Index 1982-84
China	100	... 215	... 129
Sri Lanka	100	... 118	... 110
India	100	... 118	... 110
Pakistan	100	... 116	... 104
Kenya	100	... 116	... 102

Lower-middle income	Index 1974-76	Group average 1982-84	Index 1982-84
Jordan	100	... 104	... 136
Thailand	100	... 104	... 127
Nigeria	100	... 104	... 121
Egypt	100	... 104	... 91

Upper-middle income	Index 1974-76	Group average 1982-84	Index 1982-84
Brazil	100	... 103	... 115
Malaysia	100	... 103	... 112
Hong Kong	100	... 103	... 99
Singapore	100	... 103	... 88



ADVERTISEMENT NO. 17/87

UNRWA headquarter in Amman requires an architect (site supervisor) to conduct day-to-day supervision of construction works involved in relocation of HQ (Amman) to Wadi Seer Training Centre and all related work. Qualifications: university degree in architecture or membership of recognised professional architectural society or institution. Minimum 5 years experience after graduation in full scope of architectural field including two years site experience. Experience in preparation of contract documents and their implementation. Excellent knowledge of spoken and written English. Post fixed-term for one year until 31.5.1987 monthly salary 356.00 plus fringe benefits including cost of living allowances and provident fund.

Apply to co-ordinator, Education Department, UNRWA HQ (Amman) — AVN-V/3/87, P.O. Box 484, Amman - Jordan, by completing UN history form obtainable at UNRWA offices not later than 20 May 1987. Fully qualified Palestine refugee candidates are preferred.

KORFU GREEK TAVERNA
The First and Only Greek Restaurant in Jordan
TONIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT
Live Music
ZORBA THE GREEN
LOCATED JABAL AMMAN 2ND CIRCLE
OPP FRENCH LOAF
TEL 641585 NO COVER CHARGE

RESTAURANT CHINA
The first & best Chinese Restaurant in Jordan
1st Circle, Jabal Amman, near Ahliyyah Girls School
Take away is available
Open daily 12:00-3:30 p.m.
6:30-Midnight
Tel. 638968

MANDARIN Chinese Restaurant
Restaurant remains open during the day for take home orders and welcomes clients from six p.m. until one a.m.
Wadi Saqra Road - near Traffic Bridge
Amman, Jordan
Tel: 661922

CHEN'S CHINESE RESTAURANT
Mecca Street, Yarmouk Engineers' Housing Estate, near Kilo Supermarket
Mongolian Barbecue for lunch Friday
Tel: 618214
Come and taste our specialities
Open daily 12:00 - 3:30 p.m.
6:30 - Midnight

CHINESE RESTAURANT
TAIWAN TOURISM
Authentic Chinese Food
Korean Bar-B-Q
Charcoal Flaming Pot
Take-away service
Open daily Noon - 3:30 p.m.
& 6:30 p.m. - midnight
Location: Near 3rd Circle

Graf wins Italian Open

ROME (AP) — Steffi Graf, a West German ranked number two in the world, defeated Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina 7-5, 4-6, 6-0, to win the Italian Open Women's Tennis Tournament Sunday.

The victory was Graf's 27th straight win and gave her a fifth tournament title in a row. Sabatini, fourth-seeded, had knocked out top-seeded Martina Navratilova on Saturday.

At the outset of Sunday's play, however, Graf's chances appeared dim as she fell behind 2-5 in the first set and the 16-year-old Argentine had four set points. But the 17-year-old Graf dug in, found her service and began keeping her powerful forehand in the court to run out at 7-5 on the red clay courts at the Foro Italico.

Her victory was worth \$30,000.

Lendl leads field of men's Italian open

Czechoslovak defending champion Ivan Lendl heads the seedings for the Italian Open men's tennis tournament starting Monday.

The world number one and acknowledged master of clay will face Italy's Claudio Panatta in the first round.

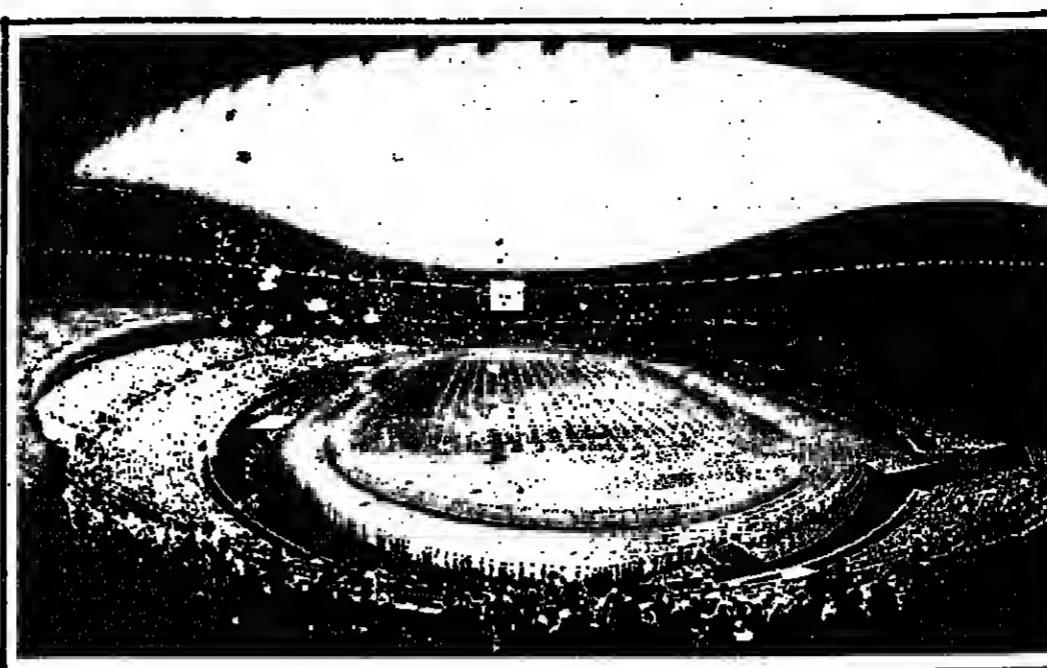
Sweden's Mats Wilander, who won the Monte Carlo Open last month, is seeded second in the 64-man draw and Czechoslovakia's Miloslav Meier third.

France's Yannick Noah and Henri Leconte are seeded fourth and fifth, while John McEnroe, who was given a wild card after he decided to compete earlier this week, is sixth.

With the packed crowd of 8,000 at the Centre Court cheering the Argentine girl on, Sabatini responded and found her game again. Both girls played erratically in a set marked by five service breaks, but Sabatini prevailed and won 6-4.

Sabatini, who had not won in five previous matches between the two, lost her game completely in the third set, and Graf breezed through, forcing error after error to win 6-0 and end the nearly two-hour match.

Her victory was worth \$30,000.



The Olympic Stadium, inaugurated on Sept. 29, well as the opening and closing ceremonies 1984, will host the track-and-field events, the (photo:- Seoul Olympic Organising Committee).

Seoul stadium ready as Olympics draw close

SEOUL, South Korea — The Olympic Stadium in the Seoul Sports Complex, less than half an hour's drive from downtown Seoul, will be the focal point of the Games of the 24th Olympiad, scheduled for Sept. 17 through Oct. 2, 1988. It will be held the track-and-field events, the football finals, and the final individual jumping competition of equestrian sports, as well as the opening and closing ceremonies.

Constructed at a cost of \$73 million, the stadium was officially dedicated in a tape-cutting ceremony held on Sept. 29, 1984, after nearly seven years of work. The lines of the structure's profile imitate the high-shouldered shape typical of Chosun Dynasty porcelain vases. The late architect Kim Su-Gun designed the stadium after studying the Olympic stadiums in Munich and Montreal, and the Dae Lim Industrial Co. carried out the work of construction and engineering.

Krastev won the super heavyweight class for those weighing more than 110 kilograms. A massive 160.5 kilograms, he lifted 215.5 kilograms to better his own mark of 215 kilograms set last year at the world championships in Sofia, Bulgaria.

In Indianapolis, U.S.A., veteran Mario Andretti of the United States battled swirling winds and a sizzling track to win his first Indianapolis 500-mile race pole position in 20 years.

The former world driving champion captured the coveted inside, front row starting spot for the May 24th race with the four-lap, ten-mile qualifying speed average of 346.62 kilometres per hour.

Driving a Lola-Ilmor Chevrolet, he fell below the 350.8 kilometre laps he had run in practice earlier in the week. The wind and temperature — above 27 centigrade — slowed the field.

Rounding out the front row of the 33-car field will be defending race champion Bobby Rahal, who qualified at 343.28 kilometre and two-time champion Mears, clocked at 340.31 kilometre.

Second in Saturday's event was new Soviet lifter, Sergei Sipko, totalling 445 kilograms. Third was Peter Hudec of Czechoslovakia.

Krastev was only credited with 215 kilograms rather than 215.5 due to intricacies in international weight-lifting rules, costing him a record in the total.

Later the 25-year-old Lewis ran the third leg in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

tators in its two-tiered stands. The gentle upward-and-outward sweep of the sides and the easy curve of the canopy roof give an impression of lightness that belies the true dimensions of this great oval edifice: 47 metre high, 830 metre around, 280 metre long, and 245 metre wide. The central field, which measures 105 by 68 metres, is covered with natural turf and surrounded by a 400-metre eight-lane track surfaced with polyurethane.

The stands have 69,841 permanent chairs, each 45 centimetre wide, in four colours: blue, green, yellow, and orange. They are easily accessible through 52 entrances; 24 on the lower tier and 28, including one for VIPs, on the upper. Through these entrances 100,000 persons can enter the stadium in only 15 minutes. In addition, there are 14 entrances to the basement for the exclusive use of the athletes and officials.

The giant video scoreboard, on the southern metre is 38 metre wide and 14 metre high. Installed at a cost of about \$3 million, the stadium is illuminated by 784 lamps fixed to the rim of the curved roof. They light the field with a brightness of 2,000 lux. Also installed on the rim are the 2,000 loudspeakers of the stadium's state-of-the-art public-address system.

Most of the equipment used in the Olympic Stadium is Korean. A noteworthy example of foreign-made apparatus in use there is the timing system, imported from Omega of Switzerland; it includes a camera system, a device for measuring distance, an anemometer, and a timing computer.

Just next to the Olympic Stadium is the warm-up field, which has the same turf and polyurethane track as the stadium itself.

Lewis' father, William, who helped guide the athletics careers of his son and daughter, Carol, died earlier this week at the age of 60 in New Jersey after long illness.

Trinidad's Ian Morris won the men's 400-metres, in, 45.33 seconds, just ahead of Innocent Egbuhite of Nigeria, who covered the distance in 45.37 seconds.

Five events, including the women's 100-metre dash and men's 400-metre race, were being competed for Grand Prix points.

Other Grand Prix events included the men's 100-metre hurdles won by American Tony Campbell in 13.19 seconds. The men's discus captured by American Mike Buncic with a throw of 65.44 metres.

Perhaps the biggest surprise of the competition came in the triple jump, where Ray Kimble beat American world record holder Willie Banks with a winning leap of 17.36 metres. Banks' best was 17.06.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre event 30-year-old Harvey Glance of the United States won in a wind-aided 10.03 seconds.

Glance's win came in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

The Sprinter arrived in Modesto late on Friday night after attending the funeral on the east coast.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre event 30-year-old Harvey Glance of the United States won in a wind-aided 10.03 seconds.

Glance's win came in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

The Sprinter arrived in Modesto late on Friday night after attending the funeral on the east coast.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre event 30-year-old Harvey Glance of the United States won in a wind-aided 10.03 seconds.

Glance's win came in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

The Sprinter arrived in Modesto late on Friday night after attending the funeral on the east coast.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre event 30-year-old Harvey Glance of the United States won in a wind-aided 10.03 seconds.

Glance's win came in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

The Sprinter arrived in Modesto late on Friday night after attending the funeral on the east coast.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre event 30-year-old Harvey Glance of the United States won in a wind-aided 10.03 seconds.

Glance's win came in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

The Sprinter arrived in Modesto late on Friday night after attending the funeral on the east coast.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre event 30-year-old Harvey Glance of the United States won in a wind-aided 10.03 seconds.

Glance's win came in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

The Sprinter arrived in Modesto late on Friday night after attending the funeral on the east coast.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre event 30-year-old Harvey Glance of the United States won in a wind-aided 10.03 seconds.

Glance's win came in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

The Sprinter arrived in Modesto late on Friday night after attending the funeral on the east coast.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre event 30-year-old Harvey Glance of the United States won in a wind-aided 10.03 seconds.

Glance's win came in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

The Sprinter arrived in Modesto late on Friday night after attending the funeral on the east coast.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre event 30-year-old Harvey Glance of the United States won in a wind-aided 10.03 seconds.

Glance's win came in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

The Sprinter arrived in Modesto late on Friday night after attending the funeral on the east coast.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre event 30-year-old Harvey Glance of the United States won in a wind-aided 10.03 seconds.

Glance's win came in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

The Sprinter arrived in Modesto late on Friday night after attending the funeral on the east coast.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre event 30-year-old Harvey Glance of the United States won in a wind-aided 10.03 seconds.

Glance's win came in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

The Sprinter arrived in Modesto late on Friday night after attending the funeral on the east coast.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre event 30-year-old Harvey Glance of the United States won in a wind-aided 10.03 seconds.

Glance's win came in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

The Sprinter arrived in Modesto late on Friday night after attending the funeral on the east coast.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre event 30-year-old Harvey Glance of the United States won in a wind-aided 10.03 seconds.

Glance's win came in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

The Sprinter arrived in Modesto late on Friday night after attending the funeral on the east coast.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre event 30-year-old Harvey Glance of the United States won in a wind-aided 10.03 seconds.

Glance's win came in the 4 x 100-metre relay victory for the Santa Monica track club which won the event in one minute 20.60 seconds.

"I felt I had to compete here today because that is what my dad would have wanted," said Lewis.

The Sprinter arrived in Modesto late on Friday night after attending the funeral on the east coast.

In the women's competition, Jamaica's Merlene Ottey-Page won the 100-metre dash in 11.11 seconds, also the fastest in the world in 1987.

In the men's 100-metre

Weekly Financial Report

By Fouad Batshon

AMMAN — Last week the U.S. dollar opened weak and moved lower due to heavy selling of the currency from dealers around the world. Dealers were trying to push the dollar to new lows against the Deutschmark (D.M.), Swiss franc (S.F.) and Japanese yen in order to test central banks' interventions in the market.

On Friday, a correction of the dollar began. It pushed higher against the major European currencies because of the huge short-covering and interventions from major central banks to support the dollar from making new lows.

The dollar traded in a wide range of 0.326 - 0.331 fils against the JD. Charts indicate that the dollar could move a little bit higher this week but will continue the drop mid-week.

The expected dollar range for this week is 0.324-0.332 fils. The pound sterling gained strength against the dollar mainly because of the big fall in the dollar and the still high interest rates in Britain. The pound sterling pushed to a high of 0.5625 fils from a 0.5525 fils. The D.M./S.F. moved in a

hectic range due to the fluctuations in the dollar market. D.M. traded between 0.1850 - 0.192 and S.F. between 0.220 - 0.231 fils.

The Lebanese lira (L.L.)

moved lower against the dollar because of the uncertain political situation in Lebanon. It traded between (350-360) L.L./JD. The Syrian lira traded between (92-85) S.L./JD. The Kuwaiti dinar traded between JD 1.220 to JD 1.227.

The Egyptian pound traded between 0.165-0.175 fils and the Iraqi dinar between 26.0-25.0 fils.

Metalls traded lower. This was because of the uncertainty in the dollar market.

Gold fell to a low of \$452 an ounce from \$465 an ounce. Silver fell from \$39.10 an ounce to \$37.90 an ounce.

Charts indicate that the gold market is going to move higher but it should test the \$445 an ounce level on gold and \$7.60 an ounce on silver.

Gold prices in Amman based on the daily bulletin presented by the Jordan Jewellery Store are as follows:

Gold per gramme 21 carats JD 4.200-JD 4.000

Gold per gramme 18 carats JD 4.100-JD 3.950

Emirates faces new test in Europe

DUBAI (R) — Dubai's fledgling airline Emirates, launched 18 months ago in a head-on challenge to established Middle East carriers, faces a major test in trying to break into competitive European routes in July.

Emirates officials report profit in operations so far, relying heavily on the lucrative routes between Dubai and the Indian subcontinent and serving the thousands of immigrant workers living in the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

But aviation industry analysts believe Emirates faces a far stiffer challenge to make a profit on routes to Europe.

It has based operations so far on just three aircraft, two of them leased from Pakistan International Airways.

Nevertheless, this small operation has ruffled the feathers of one of the Middle East's most established operators, Gulf Air, which boasts a fleet of some 20 planes.

To gear up for Europe, Emirates is paying an estimated \$160 million for two A-310s and spares from Airbus Industrie and has just signed a contract for a third Airbus worth about \$70 million for routes to the Indian subcontinent.

Emirates will fly non-stop to London and via Istanbul to Frankfurt, two major destinations served by Gulf Air.

Emirates has not released profit figures, but a senior official told Reuters it was "comfortably profitable," even after interest payments on the new planes.

Gulf Air slid into the red last year with an estimated loss of about \$1.13 million, cut its 1987 budget 10 per cent and pared staff to reduce costs as business remains slack.

Emirates was born of the Dubai government's dissatisfaction with the frequency of Gulf Air services to the emirate which relies on transportation links for its trade-oriented economy.

Aviation analysts say the main obstacle appears to be political pressure from Gulf Air shareholders, allied to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Analysts said efficient management at Emirates, combined with low costs, a reputation for good service and carefully chosen routes have played a key role to the airline's success. It also had a head-start since one of its three existing planes, a Boeing 727, was donated by Dubai's ruling family.

Routes to Europe are much more competitive than to the Indian subcontinent. A total of 21

carriers serve London from Dubai, either directly or indirectly, and these routes account for only seven per cent of total Dubai passengers.

Emirates officials appear undaunted by the statistics. "We wouldn't have begun a London service if we did not know we will succeed," one official said.

The official Dubai-London economy fare is 4,300 dirhams (\$1,170) return. But the average market rate is about half that and some carriers with fewer flights sell return tickets for as little as 1,600 dirhams (\$435).

The Dubai airline so far has been thwarted in efforts to gain inter-Gulf traffic rights, which it says would enhance competitiveness on routes to Europe.

Aviation analysts say the main obstacle appears to be political pressure from Gulf Air shareholders, allied to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in the Gulf Cooperation Council.

But air industry officials point to other successful airlines with limited mobility in their immediate region, such as Hong Kong's Cathay Pacific.

"Emirates could be the Middle East's Cathay Pacific if they take care not to expand too rapidly," said one Asian airline official.

Emirates will fly non-stop to

Omani fisheries likely to attract Gulf countries

MUSCAT (AP) — Neighbouring Gulf countries are likely to rely increasingly on Oman's fisheries for their requirements in coming years, a Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) consultant said last week.

"As Oman is the only Gulf

state with resources exceeding national consumption, other Gulf states will be looking up to it for an arrangement on fisheries trade," Mr. Gary Morgan, a consultant at the Rome-based United Nations organisation, said in an interview.

The official Dubai-London economy fare is 4,300 dirhams (\$1,170) return. But the average market rate is about half that and some carriers with fewer flights sell return tickets for as little as 1,600 dirhams (\$435).

The Dubai airline so far has

been thwarted in efforts to gain inter-Gulf traffic rights, which it says would enhance competitiveness on routes to Europe.

Aviation analysts say the main obstacle appears to be political pressure from Gulf Air shareholders, allied to Kuwait and Saudi Arabia in the Gulf Cooperation Council.

But air industry officials point to other successful airlines with limited mobility in their immediate region, such as Hong Kong's Cathay Pacific.

"Emirates could be the Middle

East's Cathay Pacific if they take

care not to expand too rapidly,"

said one Asian airline official.

He attributed the rise to new fishing methods, switching from traditional nets to modern lobster traps, and also to the high market prices lobster currently attract.

Oman's ministry of agriculture and fisheries and its newly established marine sciences and fisheries centre were working to conserve this resource, he added.

Mr. Morgan was in Muscat for talks with Omani officials on pelagic fish studies in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden.

China boosts foreign reserves

BEIJING (AP) — China's foreign exchange reserves rose for the first time in three years during the first quarter of 1987, while the nation's trade deficit dropped sharply, the State Statistical Bureau said.

The bureau said foreign exchange reserves stood at \$10.8 billion at the end of March, up from \$10.5 billion at the end of 1986.

It said the good trade performance, increased foreign investment, more contracts on overseas projects and growth in tourism helped boost the reserves.

China's reserves have dropped steadily since 1984, when they totalled more than \$16 billion.

The trade deficit narrowed from more than \$3 billion for the first three months of 1986 to \$1.05 billion. Exports jumped to \$7.28 billion from \$5 billion last year, with shipments of textiles comprising 44.6 per cent of the total, up from 39.5 per cent.

State controls on imports led to a \$440 million drop in imports of merchandise and a \$1 billion decrease in purchases of heavy industrial products.

The tourism industry earned \$380 million, up 46.1 per cent.

IMF lending falls

WASHINGTON (AP) — Poor Third World nations are repaying the International Monetary Fund (IMF) far more than they receive in new loans, with the difference rising to about \$1.69 billion just in the first three months of 1987.

Figures were provided in the May 4 issue of the official IMF Survey, made available Friday.

The survey did not explain the shift in lending and repayment, but clearly borrowing and lending plunged as the Third World increased its loan repayments.

Disbursements on loans by the fund fell from \$1.3 billion in the first quarter of 1986 to about \$0.65 billion in the first quarter of 1987.

Meanwhile, loan repayments by Third World nations rose from about \$226 million in excess of loans in the first quarter of 1986 to about \$1.69 billion in the first quarter of this year.

The survey did not specify the total amount loaned.

Governments of Third World

countries have been complaining that the flow of money to the United States and other richer loans, mostly in the form of interest, prevent them from making new investments they need to raise living standards.

To accumulate the moneys to pay, they have cut down sharply on their imports from the United States and other industrial countries.

This slowdown comes as lending by private banks has also dried up. The fund's World Economic Outlook reported last month that banks received \$1.3 billion net last year from countries that have been having difficulty keeping up with payments.

The fund is owned by 151 governments, with the United States holding the largest block of shares.

Sri Lanka plans shift to industrial exports

COLOMBO (R) — Sri Lanka, its economy reeling by depressed commodity prices and four years of ethnic conflict, will increasingly export industrial products instead of the island's traditional raw materials, a senior official said last week.

Central Bank Governor Waranase Rasaputra said a new industrial policy is being drafted under which industry will play the lead role in exports.

Tea and other commodities for over a century have been the island's main income earner. But last year garment exports valued at 9.26 billion rupees (\$330 million) edged out tea, which brought in 9.25 billion rupees (\$330 million), as the biggest export.

Industrial growth rose in 1986 to 12 per cent from five per cent in the previous year and there was unlikely to be any fall in growth this year, he said.

"Two advantageous factors are that there is built-in capacity and Sri Lanka is still considered a growth centre despite the ethnic problem, because of its consistent economic policies and favourable tax breaks," Mr. Rasaputra told Reuters in an interview.

"There are risks to all countries and investors take out high insurance to cover against such risks. What is more important to them is the rate of return," he added.

Foreign investment totalled \$15 million last year, down from \$15 million in 1985.

The governor said the biggest setback for the economy was the Tamil guerrilla rebellion which has forced defence spending to rise to 12 billion rupees (\$428 million) this year from only 600 million rupees (\$21 million) in 1978.

Guerrilla activity had affected rice and fish production in northern and eastern areas where Tamil rebels are fighting for a separate state for their minority community.

Gross Domestic Product, the total value of goods and services including government and private spending, may grow at under four per cent this year, down from 4.3 in 1986 and five in 1985.

Dr. Rasaputra said delayed rains had affected most crops and output of tea, coconut, rubber and rice in the first quarter is expected to be less than in 1986.

THE BETTER HALF



"The active yogurt cultures have been out jogging again."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VELOR

ENWIC

SHUPTY

LESUNS

THAT SCRABBLING WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

VELOR

ENWIC

SHUPTY

LESUNS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE

OF

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EPOCH AGATE MADMAN GALAXY

Answer: What the victim thought when the robber stuffed his mouth with a dirty cloth — THAT'S AN OLD GAG

Peanuts



Mutt'n Jeff



Andy Capp



IRA to strike in Britain to avenge eight comrades

BELFAST (R) — The Irish Republican Army (IRA) could try to assassinate British political leaders to avenge the death of eight guerrillas killed in the costliest gun battle it has fought, a senior IRA source said.

"People in Britain with explosives are ready to go into action. British leaders shouldn't sleep easy in their beds," the IRA man said.

The guerrilla group was dealt a devastating blow on Friday night when eight of its masked gunmen were shot dead in an ambush laid by crack commandos of the elite Special Air Services (SAS) regiment acting on a tip-off.

A passing motorist was also killed and four people were injured in crossfire during the 10-minute gunfight in the picturesque County Armagh village of Loughgall.

The IRA man, confirming that the bunt was on for a "mole" who could have betrayed them, said the attack had left the guerrilla organisation "demoralised but not defeated."

He said the guerrilla group, which has scored a string of spectacular successes in Northern Ireland this year, had planned to scale down its operations in the run-up to the British general election widely expected next month.

But the Loughgall ambush, the worst setback ever suffered by the IRA in its campaign to oust the British from Northern Ire-

land, had forced a change of plans, he said.

In October, 1984, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher narrowly escaped death when an IRA bomb ripped through a hotel in Brighton, southern England, where she was staying with her cabinet for the annual Conservative Party conference. Five people were killed and 30 injured in the blast.

The IRA's biggest coup this year was the killing of a senior Northern Ireland judge and his wife with a car bomb at the Irish border.

Among the dead was top IRA Commander James Lynagh.

After the Friday night ambush, Gerry Adams, president of the IRA's political wing, Sinn Fein, told reporters:

"It is the biggest loss they have ever suffered."

"But I don't think it is going to stop the IRA. The reasons for the conflict are still there."

Police Saturday also uncovered a significant cache of IRA arms, including an RPG-7 rocket launcher, and bomb-making equipment, the police spokesman said.

The cache, to purge informers, has been extensively

reorganised over the past 18 months and this year has killed nine policemen and attacked 21 police stations in an upsurge of violence.

But the bid to rid of informers appears to have failed. Police sources said undercover agents had for six weeks been tracking local IRA men plotting to attack the Loughgall police station with a mechanical digger equipped with a bomb in its scoop bucket.

A senior Republican source said: "We have no doubt whatsoever that someone had been supplying information to the police and which had a 4 per cent margin of error."

By 60 per cent to 31 per cent, the 1,118 eligible voters polled said they did not want the former U.S. senator to abandon his campaign for the nomination because of rumours about womanizing and a Miami Herald report that Mr. Hart, who is married, spent most of last weekend with a 29-year-old model.

Some poll participants — Republicans, independents as well as Democrats — were questioned Thursday night, after Mr. Hart's impending withdrawal was widely reported but before he formally announced it Friday.

Those polled were asked,

"Gary Hart says about the incident (reported by the Herald) that he 'absolutely did not' do anything 'immoral.' Do you think Gary Hart is lying about that or not?"

Those answering "yes" and "no" tied at 34 per cent each.

Thirty per cent said they were unsure, and 2 per cent refused to answer.

Only the Democrats were asked whom they would support without Mr. Hart in the race.

Twelve per cent favoured Dinkakis; civil rights leader Jesse Jackson and New York Governor Mario Cuomo tied at 7 per cent; and Senator Albert Gore and Congressman Richard Gephardt tied at 6 per cent.

Mr. Cuomo, who has said he

was not running, gained his 7 per cent even though he was not named by the pollsters.

A day after Gary Hart abruptly ended his quest for the presidency, his supporters were angry about the furor that contributed to his downfall and deciding what to do now.

"I'm not angry at Gary Hart. I'm angry for what might have been," said Edgar Helms, a key Hart supporter in New Hampshire, site of the nation's first primary in 1988.

Mr. Hart spent Saturday se-

cluded at his home in troublesome Gulch near Denver, while at his empty downtown headquarters the telephones rang unanswered.

The two people died when a bomb exploded Saturday night at an office of the Banco Continental, one of Peru's largest banks.

Police could not confirm radio reports that the victims were planting the bomb.

Witnesses said security forces

opened fire with volleys of machine gun fire around the presidential palace after another bomb exploded under a car beneath a nearby bridge.

Unconfirmed reports spoke of three people fleeing from the car before it exploded. It was not clear whether President Alan Garcia was in the palace at the time of the attack.

Police with loud bangers cruised the streets around the palace in vans calling on pedestrians to leave the area.

A third bomb exploded at a factory backing on to a military uniform manufacturer in Lima's port of Callao.

Police said the bombs seemed to be the second major attack on the Peruvian Capital by Maoist Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) guerrillas this week.

Police also reported that another blast damaged a pedestrian walkway near the Sheridan International Hotel and the U.S. embassy. No one was hurt.

In central city of Huancayo, another explosion caused a power blackout.

Lima was itself hit by a black-out lasting less than an hour in most parts of the city, but a spokesman for the state electricity company Electroperu said the capital's black-out could have been caused by a technical fault.

The Lima black-out came as more than 50,000 people were taking part in a government-organised Mother's Day celebration in the national stadium.

Organisers appealed for calm as the stadium was plunged into darkness, and power was restored after about 20 minutes. No incidents were reported.

Sendero guerrillas began their insurgency seven years ago on May 17, destroying ballot boxes in the election that returned Peru to democracy after several years of military rule.

The "dialogues" are organised by a central government body and manned only by the more

Poll finds Dukakis leading Democratic contender

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis is leading in the race for the Democratic presidential nomination, according to a Los Angeles Times poll released Sunday.

Results also showed voters

were equally split on whether Gary Hart lied about the incident that led to his dropping out of the race, said the Times poll, which had a 4 per cent margin of error.

By 60 per cent to 31 per cent, the 1,118 eligible voters polled said they did not want the former U.S. senator to abandon his campaign for the nomination because of rumours about womanizing and a Miami Herald report that Mr. Hart, who is married, spent most of last weekend with a 29-year-old model.

Some poll participants — Republicans, independents as well as Democrats — were questioned Thursday night, after Mr. Hart's impending withdrawal was widely reported but before he formally announced it Friday.

Those polled were asked,

"Gary Hart says about the incident (reported by the Herald) that he 'absolutely did not' do anything 'immoral.' Do you think Gary Hart is lying about that or not?"

Those answering "yes" and "no" tied at 34 per cent each.

Thirty per cent said they were unsure, and 2 per cent refused to answer.

Only the Democrats were asked whom they would support without Mr. Hart in the race.

Twelve per cent favoured Dinkakis; civil rights leader Jesse Jackson and New York Governor Mario Cuomo tied at 7 per cent; and Senator Albert Gore and Congressman Richard Gephardt tied at 6 per cent.

Mr. Cuomo, who has said he

was not running, gained his 7 per cent even though he was not named by the pollsters.

A day after Gary Hart abruptly ended his quest for the presidency, his supporters were angry about the furor that contributed to his downfall and deciding what to do now.

"I'm not angry at Gary Hart. I'm angry for what might have been," said Edgar Helms, a key Hart supporter in New Hampshire, site of the nation's first primary in 1988.

Mr. Hart spent Saturday se-

cluded at his home in troublesome Gulch near Denver, while at his empty downtown headquarters the telephones rang unanswered.

The two people died when a bomb exploded Saturday night at an office of the Banco Continental, one of Peru's largest banks.

Police could not confirm radio reports that the victims were planting the bomb.

Witnesses said security forces

opened fire with volleys of machine gun fire around the presidential palace after another bomb exploded under a car beneath a nearby bridge.

Unconfirmed reports spoke of three people fleeing from the car before it exploded. It was not clear whether President Alan Garcia was in the palace at the time of the attack.

Police with loud bangers cruised the streets around the palace in vans calling on pedestrians to leave the area.

A third bomb exploded at a factory backing on to a military uniform manufacturer in Lima's port of Callao.

Police also reported that another blast damaged a pedestrian walkway near the Sheridan International Hotel and the U.S. embassy. No one was hurt.

In central city of Huancayo, another explosion caused a power blackout.

Lima was itself hit by a black-out lasting less than an hour in most parts of the city, but a spokesman for the state electricity company Electroperu said the capital's black-out could have been caused by a technical fault.

The Lima black-out came as more than 50,000 people were taking part in a government-organised Mother's Day celebration in the national stadium.

Organisers appealed for calm as the stadium was plunged into darkness, and power was restored after about 20 minutes. No incidents were reported.

Sendero guerrillas began their insurgency seven years ago on May 17, destroying ballot boxes in the election that returned Peru to democracy after several years of military rule.

The "dialogues" are organised by a central government body and manned only by the more

India developing long-range missiles

NEW DELHI (AP) — India will soon begin testing a long-range, surface-to-air missile created by defence scientists, the United News of India (UNI) reported Sunday.

The missile, named "Agni,"

which means "fire" in Hindi, is

to be launched at the Candipur fir-

ing range in eastern Orissa state,

the news agency said. It gave no

expected date for the first launch.

UNI described the missile as

"matching the most advanced

missiles of its class in the United

States and Soviet Union."

The disclosure comes at a time

of increasing tension between In-

dia and neighbouring Pakistan,

which India accuses of stepping

up weapons purchases to the detri-

ment of the military balance on

the subcontinent.

It also follows the announce-

ment on April 29 by India's

minister of state for defence that

India had made its first test

launch of a domestically pro-

duced surface-to-air missile; and a

"trident," surface-to-air missile.

The agency said India also is

developing "Akash" or "space,"

a long-range surface-to-air mis-

sile; the "Prithvi," or "earth," a

surface-to-surface missile; and a

"Nag," or "snake," an anti-tank

missile.

The range was not given.

All have been developed by the

government-run Defence Re-

search and Development Orga-

nisation, UNI said.

India, which in the past has

relied heavily on the Soviet Uni-

on for weapons, has said it wants

to become self-sufficient in de-

fence production in the next 15

years.

There have been increasing

calls in India for the develop-

ment of nuclear weapons in the wake

of reports that Pakistan is close

to developing a nuclear bomb.

There also has been rising con-

cern that America's military aid

to Pakistan, especially a proposal

to sell or lease radar planes, could

allow Pakistan to spy on India

and gain an offensive advantage.

The United States insists that

Pakistan needs the weapons to

counter Soviet-occupied Afgha-

nistan.

11 killed in Punjab

NEW DELHI (AP) — A marauding gang of about 20 Sikh

extremists fatally shot six people

in the northern state of Punjab, the United News of India (UNI)

reported Sunday.

attackers, the news agency said.

The gang then moved to the

nearby village of Udhar, fatally

shooting three people, UNI said.

The names of the victims were

not immediately available.

Both attacks occurred near the